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PERSONAL ITEMS.

At a recent meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Civil Engineer C. O. Wolcott, U. S. Navy, of Mare Island, Cal., was elected a member.

GENERAL Abner Doubleday, U. S. A., looked up old friends in New York, this week, making his headquarters at the Glenham Hotel.

LIEUTENANT E. A. Garlington, 7th U. S. Cavalry, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT A. G. Tassin, 12th U. S. Infantry, has had his stay at Fort Monroe, Va., prolonged until April 30. He will join at Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in May.

LIEUTENANT C. E. Kilbourne, U. S. Artillery, who recently joined for duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., has taken quarters in Cincinnati until the Barracks are put in habitable condition.

COLONEL William F. Reynolds, Corps of Engineers, will be retired on account of age on Monday next, March 17th.

COLONEL G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, sat as President of an Examining Board at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week, to examine two non-commissioned officers as to their fitness for commissions.

CAPTAIN Mason Carter, 5th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SURGEON Glover Perin, U. S. A., will rejoin at Fort Snelling, Minn., from his visit East about the end of March.

MAJOR W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., delivered a lecture recently at Dashway Hall, San Francisco, his subject being "Home Illuminations—Lamps."

GENERAL John Newton, U. S. A., returned to New York this week to settle up his public and private matters prior to his permanent assumption of the duties of Chief of Engineers.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island on Saturday last, from his trip to Oswego and Fort Ontario, N. Y. He will leave again shortly on an official trip to the South.

MAJOR W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A., has rejoined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., from a trip to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

LIEUTENANT S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the Staff of General Hancock, started early in the week on an extended tour to the Southern posts to inspect their facilities for target practice under the recent new regulations.

GEN. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., visited New York and Fort Hamilton this week, and was cordially welcomed by his many friends in New York and vicinity.

LIEUT. C. E. Bottsford, 10th U. S. Infantry, has for several months been in permanent charge of the military guard over President Garfield's remains at the Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland.

SURGEON J. H. Bill, U. S. A., comes East from Fort Omaha for a few weeks on a visit to friends.

LIEUT. O. M. Carter, U. S. A., engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Angur, was expected to start this week to survey the military reservation of Fort Lewis, Col.

MAJOR GEN. John Pope, U. S. A., will be sixty-two on Sunday next.

LIEUT. G. T. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Lancaster's Battery at San Antonio, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Lieut. Greble.

CAPT. John H. Smith, U. S. Army, retired, resides at Walla Walla, and is Quartermaster-General of Washington Territory.

COMMANDER J. J. Read, U. S. N., was a visitor to New York this week, locating at the Albemarle Hotel.

COMMODORE J. H. Upham, U. S. N., is expected to start for San Francisco about March 31, on his way to China to assume command of the Pacific Squadron.

The Detroit Tribune says: "Col. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., of Michigan, and Col. Stanley are both urged by their friends for the vacant brigadier generalship in the Army. They both received their commissions as colonel on the same day, but on account of earlier entrance into the service Col. Wilcox ranks Col. Stanley one file. The movement in behalf of the former is not therefore a movement to 'jump' him over the head of his rival."

LIEUT. E. O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Infantry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in a few days, having discharged the filial duty devolving upon him the past few months.

SURGEON Dallas Bache, U. S. A., will rejoin next week at Fort Adams, R. I., from Washington, whither he was called to attend the deathbed of his mother.

LIEUT. John S. Mason, 1st Infantry, and family have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from Washington. Mrs. Mason is a daughter of the late Gen. Ord.

GEN. Absalom Baird and Lieut. Guy E. Huse, U. S. A., and Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., were recent guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

The friends in New York City and vicinity of Captain J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will regret the recent orders which transfer him to St. Louis, Mo.

CAPTAIN J. P. Story, 4th U. S. Artillery, started from Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week on leave, to be absent until about the middle of April. He spent this week in New York City.

CAPTAIN E. C. Woodruff, 12th U. S. Infantry, was in command of Madison Barracks this week during the absence of General Wilcox in New York.

LIEUT. John Scott, 4th Infantry, absent for some time from Fort Robinson, Neb., on account of sickness, has entered upon temporary duty at Fort Omaha, and will remain there until further orders.

GENERAL Grant, on his arrival at Old Point Comfort last week, was royally received by the Army and Navy and citizens of that vicinity. General Tidball fired a salute of 21 guns from Fort Monroe at noon of March 8, and accorded the General and party the freedom of the post during his sojourn at the Hygeia Hotel.

LIEUT. Guy Carleton, 2d Cavalry, has joined at Fort Custer, Montana, for temporary service there.

LIEUT. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, returning to Fort Meade from leave, is visiting friends in St. Paul.

LIEUT. H. L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined temporarily at Plattsburg Barracks early in the week, but will soon return to Fort Ontario, N. Y., to superintend matters there until the post is ready for its garrison.

We are glad to learn that Captain Loyd Wheaton, 20th U. S. Infantry, has recovered from his recent severe indisposition and resumed duty.

A MARBLE tablet to be placed over the door of the cottage at Clifton, Staten Island, once occupied by Garibaldi, is to bear the following inscription: "Here lived, in exile, from 1851 to 1853, the Hero of Two Worlds—Giuseppe Garibaldi—Dedicated by His Friends."

ASST. SURG. O. L. Heismann, U. S. A., will prolong his stay abroad for some months to come, having received an extension of leave of absence for that purpose.

COLONEL Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of West Troy, is expected to sail for Europe on Wednesday next, to be absent until the end of April.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal, referring to a photograph of General Custer, recently received by Custer Post, G. A. R., from Mrs. Custer, says: "It displays the General as the dashing cavalry man that he was, with his broad-brimmed hat, his velvet coat, his flaming necktie, and his brave, honest-looking countenance."

The Omaha Herald welcomes the coming and speeds the parting guests thus: "Gen. Howard leaves Omaha for a visit to Europe. Good wishes for his pleasure abroad and safe return are universal among our people. Gen. John Gibbon assumed command of the Department of the Platte March 6. There is no better soldier in the American Army than John Gibbon, and we speak for our people when we give him warm welcome to Omaha."

The Vancouver Independent, of February 28, says:

Lieut. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav., lost his oldest child recently at Walla Walla, by scarlet fever. Major Elderkin has gone to Prescott, W. T., on official business. The bachelor officers took advantage of the last evening before the commencement of Lent to give a closing hop of the season on Tuesday evening at Sullivan Theatre. General Miles, accompanied by Major Kimball, left Saturday for Fort Spokane, but finding the railroad communication interrupted, returned to Vancouver the same evening. Major Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art., granted a leave of absence, will probably leave for San Francisco on the next steamer. Washington's Birthday was appropriately observed at the military barracks. At noon a national salute was fired by Battery E, 1st Artillery, and the band of the 21st played the national airs on the garrison parade. In the evening Gen. and Mrs. Miles entertained the officers and ladies at their quarters, dancing being a prominent feature of the evening's amusement. Col. Grover, 1st Cav., from Walla Walla; Lieut. Col. Chambers, 21st Inf., from Fort Townsend; Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., from Fort Lapwai; Major D. C. Foote, Pay Dept., from Fortland, and Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., from Fort Canby, will be at Vancouver during the coming week, as members of a General Court-martial.

PAYMASTER I. O. Dewey, U. S. A., of Detroit, Mich., celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Sunday.

LIEUT. Thos. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a guest at the Continental Hotel early in the week. The Secretary of State, in a recent letter to the Secretary of War, acknowledging the receipt of the report of Lieutenant Symons, of the preliminary reconnaissance of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from the Rio Grande at Paso del Norte to the Pacific Ocean, says that thanks are due and hereby tendered to Lieutenant Symons for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties assigned to him in this work. He also expresses his personal gratification at the very acceptable manner with which Lieut. S. has fulfilled the instructions of the State Department in the premises.

Mrs. J. W. MILLER, late lieutenant, U. S. Navy, has recently been elected vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad. His headquarters are at Fort Scott, Kas. Mr. Miller is to be congratulated on his rapid promotion.

The University Club of New York has recently decided that a man can be made a member three years after graduation, instead of five years, and the Army and Navy members have been put on a paying basis.

The Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., have requested that, in case Lieutenant Albert Todd, 1st Artillery, cannot be continued as Professor of Military Science and Tactics after the expiration of his term, July 1, 1884, Lieutenant W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, be his successor.

The Springfield Republican says: "But now there is a universal demand for Lincoln as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, except among the friends and boomers of Western Presidential candidates. Robert Lincoln has been an unusually successful Secretary of War, while in his modesty he never seems to be unconscious of the fact that he owed his prominence and his political value largely to the great lineage he bears."

The appointment of an Assistant Surgeon-General of the Army still hangs fire, and the assignment of Col. Chas. Sutherland, surgeon, to an Eastern station is deferred until the question is settled.

The banquet at St. Louis on Thursday evening of last week in honor of Lieut. W. H. Schuetz, U. S. Navy, was a brilliant affair. The gallant lieutenant occupied the post of honor at the head of the centre table, and spoke a few modest words in response to the hearty welcome extended to him. Major O. M. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., responded for "The Army," Judge J. J. Lindley for "The Navy," and Prof. L. T. Soldan for "The Explorers of the Unknown North."

The military colony amid the orange groves of Florida is still on the increase. A correspondent at Zellwood writes: "Since my last, Capt. Foote and Dr. Tesson, U. S. A., have bought twenty acres here. They are putting them into groves at once. Lieut. C. W. Harrold, 3d Artillery, has bought ten acres and is negotiating for ten acres more. He also is improving at once. Lieut. Shunk, 8th Cavalry, has bought five acres, and will put them into groves. This makes six officers who own groves within half a mile of each other; and still they come. Capt. Curtis, U. S. A., retired, promises to visit Zellwood next summer during his long vacation. He is sure to buy if he once sees the place; unless the high prices are too much for him."

In the Canadian Parliament on Wednesday, Mr. Ohariton moved for copies of all correspondence with the United States Government relating to the alleged violation of the neutrality of Canadian territory by United States troops in their pursuit and arrest of deserters from the American army upon Canadian soil.

CHAPLAIN Frank Thompson, U. S. N., was a visitor to Norfolk, Va., early in the week. Mrs. Wise, the wife of Commander W. Clinton Wise, U. S. N., has removed from there to the Hygeia, Old Point Comfort.

COLONELS Craighill and Merrill, and Captain Post, of the Engineer Corps, were expected in Pittsburgh, Pa., Saturday of this week to examine model plans, etc., for moveable dams to be submitted to them.

CAPTAIN Patrick Cusack, 9th Cavalry, is spending a portion of his leave at Notre Dame, Indiana, and is expected to go from there to Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. W. W. Angur, a lawyer of Chicago, is visiting his father, General C. C. Angur, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN H. P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry, under his recent promotion takes command of Troop F, at Fort Apache, Arizona.

MAJOR H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Thursday, from a short leave.

We are glad to note that the only daughter of Colonel S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., who has been seriously ill, is recovering, though slowly.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac has issued a formal announcement, that the annual reunion will be held in Brooklyn June 11 and 12, that General Horace Porter will be the orator, and John Savage, Esq., the poet of the occasion. Lieutenant General Sheridan, General John Newton, and other distinguished personages are to be present, and the troops of the U. S. Army in the vicinity of New York, will be present at the parade.

GENERAL F. T. Dent, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dent, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. L. E. Campbell, U. S. A., and son, Lieutenant J. C. Dent, 20th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The departure of Captain E. O. Gibson, 10th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Porter, N. Y., on an indefinite leave of absence on account of wounds received in active service, will be much regretted there. The two companies of the 10th, at Fort Porter, are now commanded by 1st Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, and S. Y. Seyburn, the other Captain—Craig—being on recruiting service.

LIEUTENANT C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. Marine Corps, visited Philadelphia, this week, registering at the Lafayette Hotel.

The Boise Statesman says: "Col. John Green, commandant at Fort Boise, accompanied by Lieuts. Galbraith and Patton, Hon. John Halley and Judge Galbraith, with a gallant escort of outriders bearing flags, made the rounds of the streets on Tuesday in a large sleigh drawn by a fine team of four horses," which prompts the Walla Walla Union to "long for the return of one of the most popular men in the Army."

Mrs. Crook, wife of General George Crook, U. S. A., is expected to visit Washington next month.

LIEUT. D. A. Griffith, U. S. Army, retired, of Reading, Penn., is recovering from a recent severe attack of paralysis of the heart.

GENERAL Luard, of the British Army, and Mrs. Luard sailed for England on the steamer Baltic on Saturday last.

THE February number of "The Morning Star," published at the Indian Training School at Carlisle Barracks, maintains its customary interest. The recent visit of Lieut. P. W. West, 3d Cav., with four Indian chiefs from Arizona, is referred to, the latter being much improved by "having barbed their hair and donned the civilized dress."

GENERAL G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., accompanied Gen. Howard as far as Chicago a few days ago, the latter being on his way to Europe.

LIEUT. Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., and bride, now traveling, will join the latter part of April at Pena Colorado, Texas, where a cordial welcome awaits them.

MAJOR S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav., was expected in New York this week on a visit from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A NUMBER of members of G. A. R. posts met in New York a few days ago, and organized a company to be known as Company A, 4th New York Regiment Union Veteran Army, whose especial object is to secure the passage of the bill recently introduced in Congress, granting land warrants to soldiers and sailors who served in the Federal Army during the war, and to their widows and orphans, and providing for pensions for the soldiers and sailors who were confined in Confederate prisons.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral of the Russian Navy, intends to visit England in May to inspect the latest improvements in the British navy yards.

COMMANDER W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and a number of Navy officers at Annapolis, attended the recent funeral in that city of Mr. George E. Franklin, one of its leading merchants. The deceased was father-in-law of Commander Schley.

COLONEL D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, will shortly leave Milwaukee en route to spend the summer in Europe.

AMONG those present at the recent opening of the Grand Central Hotel, at El Paso, "the finest hotel in the Southwest," as the El Paso Times says, were Colonel Anson Mills, U. S. A., and family.

GENERAL John E. Smith, U. S. Army, retired, paid a visit to Philadelphia, this week, quartering at the Continental Hotel.

PAYMASTER H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., closed the Pay Office at Denver, Col., March 7th, and started east on sick leave.

JUDOR Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., will visit Albany early next week to attend to the interests of the Government before the Legislature, with the reference to the purchase of additional ground at the Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

MAJOR James A. Dennison, formerly a Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Artillery and 8th Cavalry, and later a Major in the Egyptian Army, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th New York Regiment, N. G., on Wednesday evening of this week.

LIEUT. L. A. Leonhauser, 25th U. S. Infantry, visited St. Paul early in the week, stopping at the Merchants' Hotel.

GENERAL I. V. D. Reeve, U. S. A., starts from New York in a few days on a visit to Minneapolis.

HOWGATE, whose name has of late disappeared from public view, comes to light again in a recent Washington despatch, which denies a report that his attorneys had papers made out for the transfer of a piece of property, and secured his signature to them within twenty-four hours; and says: "His property is so tied up that he could not transfer it, even if he wanted to, and those who know him best believe that he is either in Canada or Europe, with Nellie Burrill, his mistress. Mrs. Howgate is keeping a boarding house here, and her daughter holds a clerkship in one of the departments."

CAPTAIN John Lee, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Leavenworth and the Fort, with headquarters at the Planters' Hotel.

THE Washington Herald says: "We regret to announce the departure from our midst a few days ago of Capt. D. J. Gibbon, 9th Cavalry, to join his troop, at Fort Reno, I. T. He will be followed by the best wishes of his many friends here. His wife did not accompany him, but will join him in the spring."

THE San Francisco Report, of March 1, says:

Major A. M. Bando, 1st Art., left for Prescott Thursday.... Lieut. Wallace Mott will soon go East to report for duty in the Military Academy.... Colonel Alexander Piper is expected next month.... Asst. Surg. A. S. Polhemus has been transferred from Angel Island to Black Point.... Commander J. W. Phillip, who will succeed Commander G. W. Coffin as Light-house Inspector on the California coast, is expected March 19. Commander Phillip is well-known and popular in California.... Lieut. Delehanty, of the Adams, who has been in this city for several weeks on sick leave, will return to his ship by the steamer that leaves April 3.

Mr. John H. Kreyer has been engaged as leader of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and expects to leave for the Hdqrs. of the regiment at Fort Bayard, N. M., the latter part of this month. Mr. Kreyer has been connected with A. Bernstein's celebrated orchestra of New York City, for the past seven or eight years, most of this time as solo cornetist, and has been one of Mr. Bernstein's most valuable aids during the engagements of the band at Saratoga, Cape May, and other celebrated watering places, also at the receptions of the Vanderbilts, Astors, and other well-known high society people, and at the grand balls at the Academy and elsewhere in New York City. Mr. Bernstein will lose and the Fourth Cavalry will gain a talented musician.

COMMONS Upshur, U. S. N., has accepted an invitation to a farewell banquet to be given him by the Brooklyn Club on a day yet to be named.

LIEUTENANT G. O. Webster, 4th U. S. Infantry, is on a brief visit East, from Fort Leavenworth.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. L. Fernald, U. S. Navy, registered at the Union Square Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Montana to gather together the remains of old time residents and pioneers of Southwestern Montana who have died or were killed by Indians away from home. The remains will include those of Dave Carpenter of Shield's river; Jack Yates, who was killed on the Big Horn expedition; Mason, who was killed by the redskins on the Little Horn in 1875; those who fell at Fort Pease, and several others, and give them burial in the Bozeman Cemetery.

A young Lieutenant of the Navy and a Russian merchant, the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports, went in October last to the Gulf of St. Olga, in Eastern Asia, to visit the lead and silver mines which are worked by the Manchou Tartars. Returning from the mines, they learned with dismay that the last steamer had left. To return on horseback to Vladivostok meant twenty days of hardship in a rugged, roadless country, where tigers abound and rivers are numerous. The two young men, therefore, decided to return by barge; twelve Manchou oarsmen were hired and they set out. For a few days all went well, but an autumn storm swept down upon them, and for more than a week they were at the mercy of the waves. All their provisions, except one box of biscuit, were swept overboard, the oars and the rudder broken, and the sail torn to shreds. The Manchous fell down in despair, weeping, crying and praying. The gallant young lieutenant alone was left to undertake the direction of the boat, and although one of his legs was frozen, and his companions were slowly dying of starvation, he never despaired. By superhuman efforts he succeeded after a voyage of thirteen days in reaching a little Japanese port, where they were received with great kindness by the natives. A few days later they were picked up by a Russian steamer, which took them back to Vladivostok.

A good deal was said about Ayakab Kabayama, the Japanese student, when he united with the Methodist Church at Wilbraham, Mass., and it was reported that his father had disinherited him. That report was incorrect. He united with the church after receiving advice from his father, who is the Commander-General of the army of Japan. His father was born a Buddhist and was educated at a military school in France, under Catholic instructors, after which he became a Protestant and united with a Protestant church in Japan, and sent his son to this country to be educated under the guardianship of the Japanese Minister at Washington.

It is reported that the Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral of the Russian fleet, will pay a visit to England next summer. During his stay he will take advantage of the opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with recent improvements in naval warfare in England.

COLONEL ILTAFF ALI, an officer in the Army of the Maharajah of Kapturthalla, in the Punjab, has arrived in England for the purpose of pursuing a course of military study.

It appears that in September last, a young Frenchman, called Thomas Ferry, was killed by the inhabitants of New Caledonia and eaten. It is not said whether the victim is a relative of the French Prime Minister. If he is, strong steps will, no doubt, be taken to put down cannibalism in this penal settlement.

NOROS and Nindermann, the heroic sailors of the *Jeanette* expedition, although not in actual want, have received slight recompense for their labors and sufferings. They have received their discharge from naval service with one year's extra pay, but Nindermann is still employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while Noros is selling Mrs. De Long's edition of her husband's journal throughout the New England States.

JAMES Forney, who has just been promoted from a captaincy to be a major in the Marine Corps, is a son of the late Col. John W. Forney, the journalist and politician. Major Forney has seen much active service, both on land and sea.

MINISTER SARGENT's little trouble with Bismarck, and Gen. Wallace's with the Grand Vizier of Turkey, have caused an unusual liveliness in diplomatic circles, although a *cassus belli* is not discernible in either of them.

THE engagement of Lieutenant W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cavalry, to Miss Otis, a sister of the wife of Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, is announced.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adj. Gen., Washington, D. C., during the current week: Capt. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Asst. Adj. Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Ebbitt House, under orders from the Secretary of War; 2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, 4th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. Col. Alex. Piper, 3d Art., Ebbitt House, en route for Cal.; Major Henry G. Thomas, Pay Dept., on leave; Capt. John M. Bacon, 9th Cav., under telegraphic orders from Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, orders from War Dept.

SOME little time ago the British Office of Works was highly scandalized by the discovery that certain gentlemen of its staff had been accepting douceurs from contractors. Inquiries were set on foot, which resulted in one contractor offering to return to the Government a very large sum of money, improperly received, and about a dozen of the gentlemen under Mr. Shaw Lefevre being implicated in the transactions, received their passports.

WE are delighted to learn that Rear Admiral Reed Wenden, U. S. N., who has been at the point of death for a long time, is greatly improved, and has returned to his cottage at Newport from the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has been under treatment.

THE fashionable event in Oswego this week was the marriage on Wednesday of Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., to Miss Sloan. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, the rector, the Rev. Mr. Parker, officiating. There was a large assemblage present, about five hundred invitations having been issued. The bride is the only daughter of the Hon. Geo. B. Sloan, ex-Speaker of the New York Assembly, and an estimable and accomplished young lady. She received her education in the Oswego Normal School, and after graduation spent a year in Germany studying the language of that country. Miss Sloan and Lieut. Danenhower met in Oswego for the first time about eighteen months ago, when the latter lectured on his experiences with the *Jeanette* expedition. He was the guest of Robert F. Sloan, brother of the bride, who is also a graduate of the Naval College at Annapolis, but left the service a year or two ago. The bride's dress was white crepe de chine, with front of point applique, and side panels of broadened silk. Her veil of tulle was caught up with ostrich tips. There was but one bridesmaid, Miss Belle Danenhower, sister of the bridegroom. Her dress was cream-colored silk. The best man was Harry G. Tower, of Washington. W. W. Witherspoon, and George B. Sloan, Junior, were ushers. At the home of the bride's parents a wedding feast was afterwards served, at which there were only relatives of the newly married pair and a few intimate friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Danenhower's future home will be in Washington, D. C.

THE Washington *Sunday Herald* says: "A distinguished surgeon of the U. S. Army told me last week that he was present when Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, now at Bloomingdale Asylum, was brought before the Retiring Board in New York; that they found him in fair physical health, but hopelessly insane, and that, in his opinion, softening of the brain would soon ensue, and then Mackenzie would die. Is there anything in the history of our gallant Army that is more touchingly sad than this? and now think that this loving, devoted son, this indulgent, gentle brother, this the most brilliant young soldier of his years, this faithful friend, is dead to the world forever, dead to the grief and desolation of those who loved him best! Is there anything more utterly cruel and bitter than the irony of Fate?"

Two hours of military drill every week has just been made compulsory in the State University at Berkeley, Cal. The faculty recently made the drill elective in the junior and senior years; but the regents, acting on the advice of the professor of military science, decided on four years of martial exercises. The drill is unpopular among the students.

SURGEONS R. A. Urquhart and Abel F. Price, and Asst. Engr. C. M. Perkins, were admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association, on Saturday last. The annual meeting of this association for the election of directors, and to receive the report of the secretary and treasurer, occurs April 8.

LIEUT. H. C. Benson, 4th Cavalry, under his recent transfer from the 1st Artillery, bade adieu a few days ago to friends in San Francisco, and started to join his troop at Fort Stanton.

NEW YORK, thanks to Mr. Barnum, had an opportunity this week to make acquaintance with several members of Sitting Bull's tribe of Sioux Indians—Standing Elk, brother of Sitting Bull, his wife, Walk-About-and-Talk, Soldier-of-the-Whirlwind, a son of the famous Sparrow-Tail, and his wife, Carry-the-Shield. The unmarried Indian is known as Roaster, and the papooses are a boy and girl, each five years of age, and the children respectively of Standing Elk and Soldier-of-the-Whirlwind. The boy's name is Jumper and the girl is known as Black-Eyes. The three braves are alleged to have been present at the Custer massacre.

GEN. O. L. Shepherd, U. S. A., was a visitor to New York this week, looking hale and hearty.

THE Board of Public Works, of Annapolis, Md., have appointed James J. Waddell, formerly a Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, and the commander of the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* during the war, to the command of the *Leila*, one of the vessels of the oyster police force.

PAYMASTER G. E. Glenn, U. S. A., will start from Cincinnati in a few days for Prescott, Arizona.

LIEUT.-COL. R. S. La Motte, 12th U. S. Infantry, visited old friends in New York and vicinity this week, and will rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks in a few days.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL Nelson H. Davis, U. S. A., was at Fort Leavenworth this week, looking into the affairs of the Military Prison.

COL. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., delivered a lecture on "Gettysburg" before the Harvard Historical Society of Boston on Tuesday evening. A large audience was present, who signified their appreciation by frequent applause.

COMMANDER J. J. Read, U. S. N., visited his home at Mount Holly, New Jersey, and was also in New York this week during his leave of absence from the command of the U. S. S. *Michigan*. He has been giving attention to the matter of the Greely Arctic Relief Expedition, and will return to his vessel next week.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending March 13th, 1884: Army—Col. T. M. Vincent, A. G. Dept.; Capt. John M. Bacon, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. A. Piper and wife, 3d Art.; Paymaster H. G. Thomas, Pay Department; J. M. T. Young, U. S. M. C. Navy—Lieut. C. S. Sperry, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin, Lieut. James H. Dayton, Capt. R. F. Bradford.

A son has made his advent in the family of 1st Lieut. Moriam of the 4th Inf.

PAYMASTER Robert W. Allen, now on duty at the Naval Academy, is a candidate for the position of Judge Advocate General, on the expiration of the term of the present incumbent.

SITTING BULL, accompanied by Captain McLaughlin, arrived at Mandan, D. T., March 12th, journeying East. The object of the chief's trip is to learn something of life in the large cities.

RECENT DEATHS.

A FRIEND of the late Lieut. David Whipple, U. S. M. C., who died March 1, writes us that the statement which has appeared that the deceased officer was on sick leave for the last two years is an error. He says: "Lieutenant Whipple was on sick leave from December 1, 1882, until June 1, 1883. On the latter date he, being then well, reported for duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard. Upon the breaking out of the yellow fever there he was detached from that station, and ordered to report to the commandant of the Marine Corps at Washington, if he so desired. With what any man who knows anything of the ravages of yellow fever among unacclimated persons must, I think, regard as rare courage, he decided not to avail himself of the order, remained on duty, and very shortly after was taken down with the fever, from which he never recovered. While the immediate cause of his death was consumption, I doubt not but that, had he taken advantage of the order detaching him from the post, as any man less punctilious would have, and as he might have done without loss of the esteem of his fellows, he would now be alive and well. It is no more than the simple justice due to his memory to say his life was a sacrifice to duty quite as much as if he had fallen upon the field of battle."

The body of the late Lieut. David Whipple, U. S. M. C., arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., from Norfolk, Va., by the noon train, over the Eastern railroad, on Friday, March 7, in charge of his brother, Lieut. Charles W. Whipple, U. S. A. The remains were met at the railroad station by eight marines detailed from the barracks at the Navy-yard, to serve as bearers, and the hearse was covered with the national flag. A company of marines from the yard, under command of Lieut. Mahoney, were at the South cemetery when the body arrived there, and fired the usual volleys. There were no religious services here, the obsequies having been held in Norfolk, and by special request of the family military services were omitted, excepting those mentioned above.

The *Springfield Republican*, referring to the recent death of Mrs. Lyle, wife of Captain David Lyle, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., says: "Mrs. Lyle was a woman of keen intellectual ability, much culture and charming manners, who was most devotedly attached to her husband, her little girl and her pleasant home. The blow which breaks up a companionship so congenial falls with a crushing shock upon the husband and father. Mrs. Lyle was a Miss Cobb of New York, granddaughter of Nathaniel Cobb of Boston, her father being a broker and a man of brilliant intellectual accomplishments. The family now live in Oxford, O."

The War Department has been officially notified of the death of Lieut. John M. Ross, 21st Inf., which occurred at Winchester, Va., on the 10th inst. He entered the Service as 2d Lieutenant, 38th U. S. Colored troops, March 3d, 1865, and was appointed to the 21st Infantry, March 7, 1867, being promoted 1st Lieut., Oct. 15, 1871, and Regimental Adjutant, August 7, 1879; and Regimental Quartermaster, Sept. 30, 1880. He was a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

A VETERAN sailor of the British Navy, Admiral Daerces, G. C. B., died in England a few days ago, in his seventy-eighth year. He entered the Navy in 1817. Served with distinction in the Crimea and other places, rose to the grade of Admiral in 1870, and was retired in 1872. He was a brother of Sir Richard Daerces of the British Army, of whom we retain a pleasant recollection when he was Commandant of the Woolwich garrison in 1860.

Mrs. SCOTT, wife of Lieutenant D. M. Scott, 19th U. S. Infantry, died recently in Baltimore of consumption. She was a daughter of Professor Newell, of the State Normal School, and was highly esteemed in Baltimore by a large circle of friends. Lieutenant Scott, who was present at the deathbed of his wife, will shortly return to Fort Win-gate.

THE death is announced at Nicolaieff of Admiral Lwowff, of the Russian Black Sea fleet, who commanded the man-of-war *Three Saints* at the battle of Sinope, and afterwards had charge of the naval battery on the Malakoff heights. Recently he occupied the post of Director of Ordnance at Nicolaieff.

CAPTAIN GEORGE C. DENT, son of the late Captain John R. Dent, U. S. Navy, died a few days ago at his residence in Glynn county, Georgia. He commanded a Georgia battalion during the war, and was severely wounded at Chickamauga.

THE youngest child—three years old—of Lieutenant J. A. Rhodes, Revenue Cutter Service, died at North Madison, Conn., March 12, of inflammation of the brain.

A MATTOON, of Mattoon's Corners, Attica, Mich., a soldier of the War of 1812, died Feb. 29, after a brief illness, at the advanced age of 100 years.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The following Army nominations were sent to the Senate on Tuesday:

Corps of Engineers.

1st Lieut. Eric C. Bergland to be Captain, Jan. 10, 1884, having served fourteen years continuously as Lieutenant (Sec. 1207, R. S.)

2d Lieut. Lansing H. Beach to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 10, 1884, vice Bergland, promoted.

6th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Robert R. Stevens to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 16, 1884, vice Ingalls, who resigns his line commission only.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Corps of Engineers.

Colonel John Newton to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Wright, retired from active service.

Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. John W. Pullman to be Capt. and A. Q. M., Feb. 27, 1884, vice Hubbard, dismissed.

Post Chaplains.

The Rev. Ebenezer W. Brady, of Iowa, to be Post Chaplain, Feb. 19, 1884, vice Blake, retired.

The Rev. William H. Scott, of Illinois, to be Post Chaplain, Feb. 19, 1884, vice Mesplie, dismissed.

3d Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 15, 1884, vice Cummings, dismissed.

10th Regiment of Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Chas. L. Cooper, Adjutant, to be Capt., Sept. 15, 1883, vice Ames, retired.

2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., to be 1st Lieut., Sept. 24, 1883, vice Woodward, appointed Adjutant.

1st Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Douglas M. Scott to be Capt., Feb. 20, 1884, vice Bates, deceased.

2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 20, 1884, vice Scott, promoted.

180th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. George L. Turner to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 16, 1884, vice Lloyd, who resigns his line commission only.

23d Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 15, 1884, vice Clarke, dismissed.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., March 3, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 523 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: 523. In case of loss of regimental, post, or company funds, the circumstances of the loss will be carefully investigated by the council of administration, and reported with a recommendation as to the responsibility, through the proper channels, to the department commander for decision. In cases of appeal from the action of the department commander, the papers may be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the decision of the War Department.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., March 6, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 159 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 63 Adjutant General's Office, June 9, 1882) is further amended to read as follows:

159. When it is desired to have bands of music for regiments, there will be allowed, for each, one sergeant and sixteen privates, to act as musicians, in addition to the chief musicians authorized by law; provided the total number of enlisted men in the regiment, including the band, does not exceed the legal standard. Regimental commanders will, from time to time, designate the proportion to be subtracted from each company for a band, and vacancies caused thereby left accordingly. The companies from which the non-commissioned officers for regimental bands shall be deducted will, in like manner, be designated, and vacancies left accordingly; and the letter of such company will be stated opposite the name of the non-commissioned officer on the muster rolls of the field, staff, and band. At the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, the non-commissioned officer and privates of the band will be appointed among the batteries serving at the post.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., March 7, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the non-reloading rifle and carbine ball-cartridges in the hands of troops may be expended at the rate of twenty per man per month. This is in addition to the present authorized allowance of reloading cartridges. The ordnance property returns will show, by foot-note, what amount of the ammunition dropped therefrom as "expended in target practice" has been expended under the provisions of this order.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., March 8, 1884.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and observance of the Army:

The safety notch of the Springfield rifle, now issued to troops, having been introduced since the adoption of the present system of infantry tactics, par. 92, Upton's Infantry Tactics, is modified to read as follows:

92. Execute the first motion of *about face*, the left knee slightly bent; at the same time drop the piece into the left hand at the lower band, elbow against the body, the small of the stock two inches below the right breast, the barrel sloping downward at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, *half-cock the piece*, then carry the right hand to the small of the stock. (Two.) Look toward the

chamber, open it, remove the cartridge-case, if necessary, take a cartridge from the cartridge-box, and hold it near the chamber, between the thumb and first two fingers. (Three.) Place the cartridge in the bore, pressing it home with the thumb, close the chamber, cast the eyes to the front; carry the right hand to the small of the stock, and raise the muzzle to the height of the chin. 1. *Carry.* 2. *Arms.* Resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand by the side.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., March 10, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 81 and 82 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

81. In time of peace the commander of a post may grant leaves of absence not to exceed seven days at one time, or in the same month; and he may give permission to apply to the proper authority for extensions of such leaves for a period not to exceed twenty-three days.

82. A department commander may grant leaves for one month, or extend to that period those granted by post commanders; and he may give permission to apply to the proper authority for extensions for not to exceed one month. The commander of a geographical division may extend for one month a leave granted by a department commander of the division, or may grant leaves for two months. He may give permission to apply to the proper authority for extensions not to exceed two months. The General Commanding the Army may grant leaves for four months, or extend to that period leaves already granted. He may give permission, without regard to limit, to apply to the Secretary of War for extensions. All applications for leave must state in the body of the letter the entire length of time it is desired to be absent, and if for a prolonged period, or to leave the limits of the country, the purpose of such absence. Post, department, or division commanders, while abstaining from recommendations except as above indicated, shall nevertheless state in their endorsements any reasons which may exist why the application should or should not be granted for the whole period named in the application.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, March 6, 1884.

I relinquish, temporarily, command of the Dept. of the Platte.

O. O. HOWARD, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, March 6, 1884.

I assume temporary command of the Dept. of the Platte. Existing orders will remain in force until countermanded.

JOHN GIBBON, Col. 7th Inf., Bvt. Major Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, March 3, 1884.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, 23d Infantry, having reported at these H. Q., in compliance with par. 4, S. O. 28, c. s., H. Q. of the Army, A. G. O., is assigned to inspection duty, with quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

CIRCULAR, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Feb. 25, 1884.

Hereafter Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will not be received by officers of the Q. M. Dept. serving in this Division for shipment to an arsenal or depot, unless the name of the officer, name of post, and date of invoice is marked on the outside of the box or package; and as a further security to all concerned, all such boxes or packages must contain a list of contents, signed by the officer transferring the property.

CIRCULAR 7, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Feb. 26, 1884.

Publishes the results of Musketry practice in the Dept. for Jan., 1884.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Asa Bird Gardner will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 46, March 10, D. East).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr., directing Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., to proceed to Chicago, for consultation with the Chief Q. M. of the Division, are confirmed (S. O. 22, March 7, D. Platte.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin will proceed to Prescott, W. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 21, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

Captain W. A. Elderkin is designated to inspect the money accounts of Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Dept. (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. Columbia.)

Col. A. J. Perry, Chief Q. M., will proceed to the following, and make the inspections of buildings, etc.: Fort Monroe, Va.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Little Rock Barracks (if practicable); Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 46, March 10, D. East.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following assignment of Paymasters, for payment on muster rolls of Feb. 29, is made: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Fort Stevens, Ore., and Canby and Townsend, W. T.; Major James P. Canby, Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and Spokane and Colville, W. T.; Major D. R. Larned, Fort Lapwai, I. T., and Walla Walla, W. T.; Major D. C. Poole, Vancouver Barracks and Vancouver Ordnance Depot, W. T., and Fort Elam, Ore. (S. O. 21, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

Payments on the musters of Feb. 29, 1884, are assigned as follows: Major C. J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Mason and Winfield Scott, and San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Major F. M. Cox, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Arsenal, and Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Major W. E. Creary, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermitt and Hallock, Nev.; Major J. S. Witcher, Fort Gaston, Cal.; Major Creary will proceed to Fort Bidwell via Reno, Cedarville and Alturas (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, D. Cal.)

Major George W. Candee, Paym., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops stationed at that point (S. O. 25, March 10, Div. Mo.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Surg. J. H. Bull (S. O. 20, March 3, D. Platte.)

Asst. Surg. William Stephenson will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and report for temporary duty, on completion of which he will return to Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 20, March 3, D. Platte.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 25, March 5, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence granted Capt. Charles L. Holzmann, Asst. Surg., is extended three months (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. W. R. Fisher is assigned to duty at the Presidio

of San Francisco, Cal., to date from Feb. 18 (S. O. 23, Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

Asst. Surg. A. S. Polhemus is assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to date from Feb. 18 (S. O. 23, Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Kneedler, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 26, March 8, D. D.)

Hospital Steward S. L. Niles, discharged by expiration of service Jan. 14, 1884, and re-enlisted Jan. 15, at Fort Totten, D. T.

Hospital Steward S. W. Reynolds, discharged by expiration of service March 6, re-enlisted March 7, 1884, and relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and granted a furlough for six months.

Hospital Steward Raymond Mitchell will be relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engrs., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of making from that point surveys and explorations which have been ordered. Topographical Assistants A. S. Cooper and William Kilp will report to Lieut. Carter (S. O. 51, March 7, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for one month and eleven days, from March 19, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Cullen Bryant will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 23, Feb. 26, D. Columbia.)

THE LINE.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 1, pages 636-637; also a list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major John Green is appointed special inspector at Boise Bks, I. T., on camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores (S. O. 22, Feb. 25, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. F. A. Edwards is appointed special inspector at Fort Klamath, Ore., on ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 22, Feb. 25, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards is further extended five days (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. Columbia.) Major George G. Hunt is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. Columbia.)

1st Sergt. Augustus Vibart, Troop M, is transferred as private to the General Service Detachment of Clerks on duty at Div. Hdqrs (S. O. 18, Feb. 28, Div. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

3d Lieut. Guy Carleton, Troop K, Fort Maginnis, M. T., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report for temporary duty with Troop L (S. O. 24, March 4, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major David S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 26, March 8, D. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson will be relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., March 1, 1884 (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson (lately transferred from the 1st Art.), is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. constituted by S. O. 8 (S. O. 25, Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. C. A. Varum, now en route to Fort Meade, D. T., from leave, will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 25, March 5, D. Dak.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Patrick Cusack, Fort Sill, I. T., is extended one month (S. O. 24, March 8, Div. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will send the twenty-one recruits of the 9th Cav—nine for Troop A and twelve for Troop K—now at his post, to Dodge City, Kas., where a party from Fort Supply, I. T., will meet and conduct them to their proper stations (S. O. 52, March 10, Dept. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Major John I. Rodgers is appointed special inspector at Fort Canby, W. T., on quartermaster's stores, subsistence stores, and public animals (S. O. 21, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

Major Royal T. Frank is appointed member of the G. C. M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 8 (S. O. 25, Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Willard Putnam, Light Bat. F (S. O. 49, March 5, Dept. M.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

So much of par. 7, S. O. 49, Feb. 23, 1884, H. Q. A., as transfers 2d Lieut. William W. Gibson, 3d Art., from Bat. A to Bat. E of that regiment, is amended to transfer him from Bat. A to Bat. G, to take effect May 1, 1884 (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

1st Sergt. James Carter, Bat. K, of Fort Schuyler, was found dead in a bedroom of the Van Dyke House, New York City, on the morning of March 13. Death is supposed to have been caused from suffocation through an escape of gas. Sergt. Carter was an old and respected member of the 5th Artillery, and the news of his untimely death will be heard with sorrow by his many comrades still in service. An officer of his regiment from Fort Columbus, on news of the death, at once came to New York and attended the Coroner's inquest, and made the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the remains to that post.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Major Leslie Smith is appointed special inspector at Fort Lapwai, I. T., on camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores (S. O. 22, Feb. 25, D. Columbia.)

Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., on subsistence stores and commissary property (S. O. 23, Feb. 26, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey is appointed special inspector at Fort Lapwai, I. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. Columbia.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George O. Webster, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 49, March 5, Dept. M.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is further extended one month (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Col. John Gibbon, Fort Laramie, Wyo., will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 21, March 5, D. Platte.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The leave of absence granted Col. John S. Mason is extended two months (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. Edwin O. Gibson, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

The extension of leave of absence on Surg. certificate of disability granted 1st Lieut. Julius E. Quentia is further extended five months on Surg. cert. (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. G. S. Carpenter (S. O. 20, March 8, D. Platte.)

Sergt.-Major L. P. Braham will proceed from the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., to Fort Sidney, Neb., for duty (S. O. 52, March 10, Dept. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. A. McO. Guard is announced, from June 26 to Sept. 30, 1883, inclusive—while on duty with the detachment of Seminole Negro-Indian scouts—as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 29, March 7, D. Tex.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The leave of absence of seven days granted 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, Fort Supply, I. T., is extended twenty days (S. O. 50, March 6, Dept. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Capt. George H. Burton is appointed special inspector at Fort Klamath, Ore., on ordnance and ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 21, Feb. 23, 26, D. Columbia.)

Col. H. A. Morrow is appointed special inspector at Vancouver Bks, W. T., on camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and there report to 1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Chief Engineer of the Department, to assist in survey and explorations he has been directed to make (S. O. 51, March 7, Dept. M.)

In the case of Private Benjamin Hilliard, Co. A, recently tried for conduct to the prejudice, etc., and absence without leave, General Angur says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are not approved, as the record fails to show that a witness for the prosecution—1st Sergt. Taylor—was sworn before he was examined. It also appears that the prisoner was charged with absence without leave on the 6th of October last, and then confined, but within a few days afterward was released and returned to duty by a lieutenant commanding his company. He was again recommended to the guard-house by the captain of his company on the 2d of December, when charges were preferred against him for the same offence. This is not a proper way to enforce discipline. The prisoner will be restored to duty."

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle is assigned to inspection duty, with quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (G. O. 3, March 3, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. William H. W. James is extended three months (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

2d Lieut. H. A. Leonhauser will return to his proper station (S. O. 26, March 8, D. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 8, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

Philip G. Wales, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, February 7, 1884, vice Brewster, resigned.

Joseph P. O'Neill, of Nebraska, to be 2d Lieutenant, 14th Infantry, February 4, 1884, vice Lloyd, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Henry P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry, to be Captain, January 15, 1884, vice Foulk, retired from active service. 1st Lieutenant Andrew H. Nave, 7th Cavalry, to be Captain, January 16, 1884, vice Sheridan, who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieutenant Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 15, 1884, vice Perrine, promoted.

2d Lieutenant John Guest, 8th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 16, 1884, vice Pond, who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieutenant William J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 16, 1884, vice Nave, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Frederick M. Lynde, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, September 20, 1883, vice Humbert, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, December 14, 1883, vice Tolman, deceased (instead of September 20, 1883, vice Humbert, deceased, as in list of November 12, 1883).

2d Lieutenant Charles G. Starr, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 20, 1883, vice Lynde, promoted (instead of vice Armstrong, promoted, as in list of November 12, 1883).

2d Lieutenant Nat P. Phieter, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 14, 1883, vice Armstrong, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Richard R. Stedman, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 20, 1883, vice Bacon, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, March 6, 1884.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1884, is on account of ill health granted Cadet John A. Logan, Jr., 4th Class (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1884, is on account of ill health granted Cadet John F. Miller, 4th Class (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., March 5. Detail: Col. Currier, 1st Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf.; Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf.; Major D. C. Poole, Pay Dept.; Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. A. S. Daggett, 3d Inf.; Capt. W. S. Patten, Q. M. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 22, Feb. 25, D. Columbia.)

At San Antonio, Tex., March 10. Detail: Capt. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg.; Capt. G. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Harold and Charles Sellmer, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Ga-ton, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 28, March 6, D. T.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., March 11. Detail: Major Amos Mills, 10th Cav.; Major W. H. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. A. S. R. Keyes, 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, 2d Lieut. O. H. Grierson, S. D. Freeman, and W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 28, March 6, D. Tex.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 13. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck and J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. Paul Rosner, J. E. Sawyer, D. D. Johnson, and Alexander L. Morton, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 47, March 11, 12, D. East.)

At Little Rock Bks, Ark., March 17. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. B. O'good and 2d Lieut. O. G. Woodward, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Stoe, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. O. Taylor, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 47, March 11, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 13, to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion. Detail: Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Captain Robert P. Hughes, 3d Inf.; Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.; Prati G. Smith, 4th Art., and Cass Durham, 18th Inf. Sergt. Homer W. Newman, Co. B, 18th Inf., Fort Assiniboia, M. T., and Corp. W. A. Dalzell, Co. A, 11th Inf., Fort Bennett, D. T., will report for examination by the Board (S. O. 24, March 4, D. Dak.)

A Board, to consist of Col. O. B. Wilcox, 13th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clowson and Major R. H. Jackson, 5th Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on March 11, to examine into the location of the rifle ranges thereat, the situation of the targets thereon, and whether they are properly placed, what precautions and orders there are in force to ensure, so far as practicable, safety to life and property while practice is going on, and generally such other matters connected with the ranges and targets, and their surroundings, as may occur to the Board in the course of their investigation (S. O. 45, March 7, D. East.)

The following order has been issued from the War Department: "War Department, Washington, March 10, 1884.—By direction of the President a Court of Inquiry is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Reno, Ind. T., on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1884, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the past and present management of affairs at that post, particularly with reference to the creation and expenditure of a 'slush fund' and the establishment and conduct of the quartermaster's borrow and loan account with the post trader. The court will report the facts that may be found by it, and will give its opinion on the merits of the case and state whether or not, in its judgment, further proceedings be necessary. Detail for the Court: Col. Joseph B. Potter, 24th Inf.; Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf.; Major John O. Bates, 20th Inf., and Capt. William S. McChesney, 20th Inf., Recorder.—ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

Engineer Battalion—Sergeant Henry Warner, Co. D, recently tried at Wile's Point for "drunkenness on duty," has been sentenced to reduction to the ranks, confinement for four months and forfeiture of \$10. General Sheridan approves the sentence and directs its execution (G. C. M. O. 14, H. Q. A. March 5.)

Reward for Apprehension of Deserter.—Upon the question as to whether a soldier apprehended as a deserter, \$30 reward paid for his apprehension and that amount charged against his pay, on trial found not guilty of desertion but guilty of absence without leave, \$30 charged against his pay as reward paid for his apprehension, the Secretary of War invites attention to par. 216, of the Regulations, and decides: "If the amount of the reward has been stopped from the pay of the soldier, he should be credited on the next muster and pay rolls with the same" (Indorsement, A. G. O., Feb. 21, 1884).

Pistol Practice.—"The Lieutenant General . . . does not consider it advisable to revoke or alter G. O. 57, 1882. He is of opinion that varying local conditions at different posts make it undesirable to establish inflexible rules for mounted pistol practice, but that some latitude should be left for exercise of intelligence and discretion on the part of the instructor. As position and distance on the part of the instructor, as well as the nature of the ground, will vary, it is not practicable to do otherwise than pull up a halloping horse, after firing, when only ten yards from the face of the target, as there would remain about seven yards between that firing point and the nearest edge of the line of markers trenches. With Lieut. targets moving upon vertical axes, it might or might not be practicable (according to the nature of the ground) to pass beyond the targets without pulling up after firing at very close range. The greatest variety permitted by circumstances should be introduced into mounted pistol practice; troopers should be taught to fire, not only advancing and retreating upon lines perpendicular to the target, but also upon lines parallel to the plane of the target, alternating so that it may be at one time on the left hand of the trooper, and the next time upon the right hand. Troopers should not be sent, habitually, to examine the effect of their shots, but these should be signalled if practicable by markers with disks, as in the usual dismounted practice with rifle and carbine (Letter A. G. O., Feb. 27, 1884).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Platte.—The Board on "an artificial pond or lake," on the parade ground, at Fort Omaha, has concluded its labors. The measure does not seem to be objectionable.

Department of the Missouri.—The employees of the Quartermaster's Dept., at Fort Leavenworth, under Capt. Campbell, have subscribed \$51 to the fund with which to erect the Barthold statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

The Secretary of War, has authorized the expenditure by the troops serving in the Dept., of twenty rounds per man per month of non-reloading rifle ball ammunition, 405 grains bullet in target practice, in addition to the present regular allowance of ammunition.

A Fort Leavenworth despatch says: Improvements are still going on at the Military Prison under the personal supervision of Col. Blunt. New machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes for the Army are being placed in position, and the establishment is now turning out as fine a boot or shoe as the most fastidious desire to wear, unless it happens to be a duds. A partial change in the personnel of officers now on duty there will soon take place, and it is likely that an addition of two officers will be made. Lieut. Scott has been promoted captain, which carries him to a company stationed at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, but it is more than likely that he will be transferred to the company of his regiment here, which will give him a longer lease at Fort Leavenworth. On the relief of Capt. Scott, Lieut. Townsend, 6th Infantry, will become provost marshal, which places him in charge of the prison guard. The frame work for a new set of officers' quarters have been about completed at the workshops, and the foundation work will begin as soon as the weather and season permits. It will be built on the river side, just south of the building where Capt. Rice now lives.

Department of Arizona.—The Miner says: "Aris." is the official abbreviation for "Arizona," by the postoffice department, and should be used instead of "A. T."

A despatch of March 12 from Arizona states that Geronimo, with his Apaches, in charge of Lieut. Britton Davis, 3d Cav., returned from Sonora bringing 125 cattle and 100 horses and mules with Mexican brands. Mr. Howland, the General Inspector of Customs, attempted to seize the stock as smuggled property. Lieut. Davis refused to recognize the demand, saying the stock was not in his charge. A demand was then made on Lieut. Davis, as a citizen of the United States, to assist the officers in making the seizure. "Make the attempt," he said, "and you'll see what I'll do." Geronimo declared he would die before he would give up the stock, and that he would put 2,000 Apaches on the war path in 48 hours. He despatched runners to the reservation about midnight, and the Indians broke camp, taking the stock. Lieut. Davis says the situation is serious, and that if the demand is insisted on it will result in the biggest Apache outbreak ever known.

Department of the East.—Fort Adams may be interested to know that George Holt, formerly a soldier there, and later a civil constable at Newport, who recently deserted his wife, has written her saying that she is the fourth woman he has married, and that he had to go or he would soon be behind the bars.

Department of California.—The Angel Island Old Guard for Feb. 29 is as new as usual. The Fort Bidwell correspondent says:

Another month has passed and nothing startling has occurred, except the arrival of Major Withers, of the Pay Department, with his money bags. The officers and ladies have inaugurated a series of hops on Thursday evenings. They are usually attended by Major and Mrs. Bart and family, Capt. and Mrs. McGregor and family, Major Wilhelm, Lieut. and Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. Scott and family, Dr. Kober, and others. Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cavalry, left Jan. 22 for old Fort Crook, to ascertain the cost, etc., of removing the remains of soldiers who were buried at that post to the nearest military cemetery. The night of Feb. 11 and 12 has been the coldest known here for years. The thermometer registered 21 degrees below, and at 3 A. M., Feb. 12, it registered 10 degrees below.

The Angel Island News includes the following:

Our post was honored by a visit from Major-Gen. John Pope, Feb. 19. Accompanying him were Major-Gen. McDowell; Sir W. Owen Lanyon, English Army; Gen. Kelton and Bingham, Major Dunn, A. D. C.; Capt. Taylor, A. D. C.; Capt. Humphrey, A. D. C.; Lieut. Robert I. Emmett. The ladies were Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Morrill. A salute of thirteen guns was fired, but the troops were not paraded, as the visit was more social than official in its nature. Gen. Kelton accompanied by his regimental staff officers and other officers of the post met the party at the wharf, from whence they proceeded to the commanding officer's quarters. Refreshments were then served, during which the regimental band discoursed some of its best music, attracting much favorable comment for its excellence. Later, calls were made on the officers and ladies of the garrison.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

In Orders of Feby. 21, Colonel Otis, Commandant, announces that Lieutenant G. W. Webb, 25th Infantry, is placed in Order of Merit No. 5, of the second class. He then, referring to a recommendation of the staff of the school, that instructors be required to report all student officers late at recitations, breaches of deportment, etc., directs instructors to make reports accordingly on blanks furnished, and says:

It scarcely seems necessary to remind officers of the obligations resting upon them of careful preparation of the subjects of study, and of prompt attendance, of proper deportment, of deference and obedience to instructors during the hours of instruction; but many seem to occasionally forget that the strictly school duties are governed by the same regulations and rules of discipline as are those connected with the post proper. The General of the Army well expressed these obligations and duties in his address delivered here in October of 1883. In speaking of the school he announced that, "as its students and subjects are already commissioned, those commissions can not be taken away by reason of a failure to master the lessons unless, for neglect, neglect in the classroom or on drill to try to acquire the knowledge deemed necessary for an officer, may be punished by the sentence of a General Court-martial, with imprisonment or dismissal."

Addressing the student officers of the school he said: "Young gentlemen, don't flatter yourselves that it is for your personal pleasure and advantage that we have established this school. If you are unwilling, if you have not industry and ambition enough, or if any of you have not sense enough to comprehend the necessity, I promise to do all I can to make you for more worthy successors, and thereby to secure better war material. We do not propose to use much compulsion, but we do insist on attention, the same as at drill under arms, and we shall use to the fullest extent the power conferred

by law to enforce respect to authority, and we shall resent any attempt to belittle the importance of the education here gratuitously offered, or to make this school a playground and escape from what is termed the drudgery of garrison duty." These expressed sentiments emanating from the fountain-head of our Army establishment should dispel the fallacy, if entertained, that duties connected with the school are voluntary, and also the mistaken impression, if it exists here, that the directed means employed to secure the object for which the school has been founded, cannot be authoritatively maintained.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The following bills were reported adversely from the Senate Military Committee this week: S. R. 67, appointing a board of ordnance and artillery officers to examine into the facts relative to the claim of Doctor J. B. Read for use by the United States of his invention in projectiles; S. 1123, to restore Louis J. Sacre to the rank of 2d lieutenant in the Army and place him on the retired list; S. 1223, to place John Jones, late captain of 1st Minn. Battery, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain of artillery; S. 1543, to amend section 4378 of the R. S., relative to the burial of soldiers, sailors, and marines in National Cemeteries. No bills were favorably reported.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate, S. 1798, by Mr. Dawes, for the relief of Edward L. Keyes, dismissed as 2d lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, April 28, 1877; S. 1814, by Mr. Logan, to equalize the pay of hospital stewards; S. 1818, by Mr. Edmunds, to regulate the retirement of Army officers.

Favorable reports were made on the following bills by the House Military Committee on Tuesday: H. R. 578, authorizing the sale of a certain portion of Fort Hayes Military Reservation, Kansas; H. R. 1738, to place Col. George W. Getty on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and pay of a major general; H. R. 3486, granting permission to the Cheyenne, Black Hills, and Montana Railroad Co. to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie Military Reservations. The following substitute for bills authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to close the accounts of individual officers of the War of the Rebellion was adopted, and reported to the House with a favorable recommendation:

That whenever the accounting officers of the Treasury have failed to finally close the accounts of officers of the Army for money paid out and property issued or expended in the military service of the United States during the Rebellion, for want of vouchers of due and proper form, said accounting officers are hereby authorized and directed to receive the affidavits of the officers concerned, and such other corroborative and secondary evidence as can be reasonably procured, that the money and property for which they remain responsible on the books of the Treasury Department were honestly paid out in the public service, and thereupon to credit said officers for the same, and close their accounts.

The bill No. 1871, to authorize the employment of civilian clerks in the staff departments of the Army, where the service of enlisted men cannot be used, was reported adversely, the committee adopting the adverse report prepared by Mr. Dibrel at the last session of Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 5543, Mr. Ossian Ray. In relation to the United States Naval Observatory. That the Naval Observatory shall hereafter be under the direct supervision and control of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. That, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the arrangements and management of all scientific work at the Naval Observatory, the design and erection of new buildings, and the purchase of new instruments shall be under the control of a board composed of the superintendent (who shall be chairman ex officio), the senior line officer attached to the Observatory, and the four senior professors of mathematics of the Navy actually engaged in astronomical work at the Observatory.

Sec. 3. That the superintendent shall be the executive officer of the board, and in his absence the senior member present shall act in his stead.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect on its passage.

H. R. 5592, Mr. Randall. To promote Thomas G. Corbin, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, to the position of rear-admiral on said retired list, to take rank next after Rear-Admiral F. W. A. Nicholson, being the rank and position to which said Corbin would have been entitled if he had been retained upon the active list and promoted according to seniority; and to pay him the difference of shore pay to which he would have been entitled had he been promoted on the active list in the regular order of seniority, and been retired as rear-admiral on attaining the age of sixty two years.

H. R. 5609, Mr. Libbey. Making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of coppermiths' shops in the United States Navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia.

H. R. 5690, Mr. Thomas M. Browne. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Alfred P. Sisson, late a major-general of volunteers, on the pension roll, and grant him a pension at the rate of one hundred dollars per month; said pension to begin on the passage of this act.

H. R. 5709, by Mr. Rosecrans. To amend Article seventy-two of the Rules and Articles of War, to read as follows:

"Art. 72. Any general officer commanding the Army of the United States, a separate army, or a colonial commanding a separate department, shall be competent to appoint a general court-martial, either in time of peace or in time of war. But when any such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any officer under his command, the court shall be appointed by the President; and its proceedings and sentence shall be sent directly to the Secretary of War, by whom they shall be laid before the President, for his approval or orders in the case."

H. R. 5710, by Mr. Rosecrans. To increase the efficiency of the United States Army.

That hereafter, in time of peace, all offenders in the Army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial shall be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the commissioned officer second in rank at the post or station of the offender, and who shall hear and determine the offence and adjudge the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to his post commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings in the case, shall order the execution of the sentence, and shall forward the record to the department headquarters for examination and file in the office of the judge-advocate of the department: *Provided*, That the punishment in such cases shall be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial.

Sec. 2. That in time of war, or when troops are on the march, commanding officers of companies shall have authority to summarily punish enlisted men of their commands who may be guilty of such minor offences as are within the jurisdiction of a garrison or regimental court-martial: *Provided*, that the punishment adjudged shall in no case exceed such as may legally be imposed by a garrison or regimental court-martial: *And provided further*, That such commanding officer shall make record, in a book to be kept for the purpose, of the nature of the offence

alleged, the proof of its commission, and the penalty inflicted, and shall, within twenty-four hours after the determination of each case, report the facts thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment to which they belong.

H. R. 5711, by Mr. Rosecrans. To change the designations and titles of certain officers of the Medical Department, U. S. Army.

H. R. 5712, by Mr. Rosecrans. To regulate the retiring of Army officers. That from and after the passage of this act all officers of the Army of the United States who have been or may hereafter be recommended for retirement for disability by a retiring board shall be placed upon the retired list in the order in which they are recommended by said board for retirement.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to revoke the order of September 15, 1883, by which Capt. George A. Ames, 10th U. S. Cav., was retired; and that said Ames shall only be retired in his order, agreeably to the foregoing provisions of this act.

H. R. 5713, by Mr. Rosecrans. To provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States.

That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of the private property belonging to officers, enlisted men, and duly authorized laundresses in the military service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, lost or destroyed in the military service, under the following circumstances:

First. When such loss or destruction was without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant.

Second. Where the private property so lost or destroyed was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of any officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment.

Third. Where it appears that the loss or destruction of the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of the property belonging to the United States, which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances. And the amount of such loss so ascertained and determined shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be in full for all such loss or damage: *Provided*, That any claim which shall be presented and acted on under authority of this act shall be held as finally determined, and shall never thereafter be reopened or considered.

H. Res. 191, Mr. Ellis. To retire H. G. Wright as a Major General.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MORTON CASE.

In your issue of the 1st instant I find the opinion of the Court of Claims in the Morton case. It appears that the cadet is in service, and always has been, without regard to the clause in the Army appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1882 and 1883. This being the case, was it not an error to exclude such service in the longevity estimates under the law of July 15, 1870, and in fact should not such "time of service in the Army" be reckoned under the laws fixing foggy rations? X.

LIEUTENANTS WHO HAVE LOST A LIMB.

In making an adverse report on the Senate bill No. 853, providing that Lieutenants who have lost a leg or arm from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, and who have been fifteen years in service, shall have the rank and pay of Captains of the retired list, the Senate Military Committee was governed in its action by a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, which the committee incorporated in its report. General Drum said:

There are now 89 lieutenants on the retired list. Of these 16 have lost an arm or a leg; one of these lieutenants lost an arm while a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, and some others incurred the loss of a leg or arm when serving in the volunteers before their appointment in the permanent establishment. Two years ago a similar bill was before the Military Committee of the House, and information as hereinafter set forth was then obtained and furnished the committee by the department in reference to that bill.

There were then (January, 1882), 87 lieutenants on the retired list. The 16 lieutenants now on the list who have lost a leg or arm were all on the list then, leaving 71 who had not lost either a leg or arm—one of whom was retired on account of the infirmities of old age, and two were insane. The remaining 63 lieutenants were called upon to report whether or not they were in their own opinions respectively as much disabled or incapacitated as officers whose disability resulted solely from the loss of a leg or arm. In their replies 38 stated that their disability was as great as that resulting from the loss of an arm or leg; 21 stated that their incapacity was greater, and 9 reported that their incapacity was not so great as would result from the loss of an arm or a leg. The only change which has occurred in the list since those reports were collected, is the addition of five lieutenants, since retired, and three casualties by death. There can be no doubt in the opinion of the Adjutant General that there are many lieutenants on the retired list who have not lost an arm or a leg, who are more completely disabled for physical or mental labor than many who have lost an arm or a leg.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "If the ghost of some old habitué of ante-bellum days could revisit 'Old Point' now, it would be lost in astonishment at the changes which a few years have wrought in the physiognomy of this famous watering place. One of the peculiar attractions of the place is the diversity of its surroundings. At the Government wharf in front of the hotel, vessels from Baltimore and Norfolk are constantly arriving and departing, and the channel between the hotel and the Rip-Rap is often white with sails. Ocean steamers and United States men-of-war are frequent visitors, and on any clear day the bay and Hampton Roads present a water view, dotted with vessels on which the eye love to linger. Fort Monroe whose ramparts rise a short distance north of the hotel, is a great centre of attraction, and visitors, especially the young people, find in the picturesque incidents of garrison life an agreeable interruption to the usual routine of a seaside resort. There is an artillery school at the fort for young officers, who, in the company of the young ladies at the hotel, are enabled to study a different sort of gunnery from that taught them on the ramparts. The young lieutenants, in fact, are one of the standard attractions of the place, and their bright red and blue uniforms lend a vivid touch of color to the gay groups scattered about the parlors and dancing pavilion. In the evening an orchestra from the fort is in attendance, and dancing is one of the regular incidents of the day's routine."

THE New York Times urges the promotion of Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3rd Cavalry, to Brigadier General, believing him to "stand at the head of the eligible candidates."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At St. Thomas Feb. 28.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Port au Prince. Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., March 6, for Port au Prince, Hayti.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 21, for Port au Prince, Hayti. Address, care of U. S. Consul, at latter place.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Vera Cruz March 10.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at St. Ana, Curacao, Feb. 13, after a pleasant passage from La Guayra. All well. Expected to sail for Apia April Feb. 20. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Apia, U. S. C.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Widoe. Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., March 10, for Havana, Cuba. Address care of U. S. Consul at that place.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

Address Mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. A cable despatch of Feb. 19, 1884, announces her arrival at Cape Town, Africa.

NIPICO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 30, 1884. On Jan. 26, with four of the others, and accompanied by the U. S. Minister. Comdr. Seely made an official call on H. E. the President of the Argentine Republic.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. Reported by cable at Naples Feb. 12.

QUINEREAU, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludlow. At Palermo, Sicily, Feb. 30, at last accounts.

KREARBERG, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Palermo, Sicily, at last accounts.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.

Commodore J. H. Upshur will relieve Admiral Hughes, who retires March 31, 1884.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

Commander Coghlan reports, from Sitka, February 23, the death of Wm. Gouverneur Morris, collector of customs, January 31, and his temporary burial at Sitka, February 2. At the request of Mrs. Morris, Commander Coghlan took charge of the funeral arrangements, and, as Major Morris had served through the war, he gave him the same military honors as would have pertained to his rank had he been in the military service when he died. He had been sick several weeks. Everything quiet in the Territory. The detachment recently at Juneau City has been withdrawn. On the opening of spring the Adams will make a move, and will buoy the narrows if the buoys arrive in time.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Was to leave Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 9, 1884 for Honolulu. Due at the latter place Feb. 20, and San Francisco March 25.

INOCUOS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Banda. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left Talcahuano, Chili, Jan. 28 for Valparaiso, to touch en route at Pisco and Torve.

LAOKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Feb. 20, 1884. Address Mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship. Callao, Peru. Will be relieved by the *Monongahela*. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expects to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the months of April or May next. At Cape Town, Africa, Feb. 19.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 21, 1883. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHERMANOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 3, 1884. All well.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (t), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, 1884. Expected to remain ten days, and then leave for Shanghai, China.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Raze Island, Corea, Dec. 23.

RESEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Canton, China, at last accounts.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 12, 1884.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Reported at Shanghai, China, Jan. 12, 1884.

OSISPER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. Sailed from Philadelphia, March 15, for Hampton Roads, where she will be inspected prior to sailing for the Asiatic Station.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Shanghai at last accounts. Has been ordered to return home by the way of the Mediterranean, and expects to arrive at New York about August next.

TRINITY, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. A cable announces her arrival at Aden, Arabia, March 10, 1884. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. Left New York, Feb. 18, 1884, and went to sea for a practice cruise. She will visit Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts, and some port in the island of St. Thomas. She will return to United States about June 20.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Guntery ship. In winter quarters. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 26, on a cruise to the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, March 10, 1884, for a cruise to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to the Madeira Islands, thence to the Canary Islands, and back to Newport, R. I. The cruise will be finished about the last of June next, and in the meantime the ship's address will be in the care of the U. S. Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, until April 3; between April 3 and May 1, letters must be addressed to the care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Letters have been received from her dated at Montevideo, Feb. 7. She left Rio Jan. 28, and had a quiet and comfortable passage as far as the river, when she met with "pomperous" General health of officers and crew excellent. The engines worked admirably.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. Was to leave Port Royal, S. C., March 15, for Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At Corinto at last accounts. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajazz*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An order has been given at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to manufacture immediately three thousand pounds of gun cotton for the forthcoming Government Arctic expedition, to be used in breaking a way through the ice.

The following amounts were received by Lieut. Moore, U. S. N., last week, towards the erection of the monument at Annapolis to the memory of the dead of the *Jea nelle*: Officers of U. S. S. *Saratoga*, \$43.75; officers of the U. S. S. *Yantic*, \$42; officers of the U. S. S. *Powhatan*, \$58; officers of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, \$186.50; individual subscriptions, \$92. This made a total received up to last week of \$763.25.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate, on Wednesday, in answer to Senate Resolution of the 26th inst., copies of the reports of Rear Admiral G. H. Cooper and Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., (with illustrations), respecting the progress of the work in the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Wm. H. SCHWARZ, of Annapolis, has been held for the action of the Grand Jury, charged with the larceny of a diamond scarf-pin, valued at \$25, from Lieut. Austin W. Knight, U. S. N. Lieut. Knight and the accused board at the same house in Annapolis. The robbery was committed on March 4, and a detective found the diamond at a pawnbroker's on Gay Street, Baltimore, where it had been pawned for \$3. Three of the clerks in the store identified the accused as the party who pawned the pin.

WORK at the Norfolk Navy-yard has practically ceased owing to a lack of funds.

In their report on the bill to retire the mates of the Navy, the Naval Committee of the House set forth the condition of this small body of deserving men, and say:

A few are at present suffering from disabilities contracted in the service in line of duty, and a small number are very old men. In demanding the passage of the above bill the principal object to be attained is to let them feel a sense of security, to the small extent of their retired pay, after they are unable to perform active duty by reason of old age or physical disability. The Committee beg leave to state that the whole number of mates at the present time are only 37; that they are all on duty with the exception of four. Two of said four are unable to perform duty on account of disability contracted from exposure in the service. Should this bill become a law not more than 6 of the 37 would be retired at present. No increase of pay is asked for in the bill, but simply legislation placing mates on the retired list of the Navy, in order that they may look forward to some support in their declining years. We think this should be given them as a reward for their long and faithful service.

PERMISSION has been granted to Captain East, of Her Majesty's corvette *Comus*, and Commander Thornton, of Her Majesty's man-of-war *Kingfisher*, to accept gold medals from President Arthur in recognition of their conduct in assisting two distressed American vessels off Vancouver Island in October, 1882.

The Cunard Royal Mail Steamship *Aurania* arrived in the Mersey, March 6th, 1884, from Glasgow to Liverpool—a distance of over two hundred miles—in less than twelve hours. During the run on the measured mile a speed of seventeen and one-half knots, or twenty and one-quarter miles, was obtained. The *Aurania's* dimensions are as follows: 7,500 tons gross register; length between perpendiculars,

470 feet; extreme breadth, 57 feet; moulded depth, 33 feet. She is built entirely of steel, and her great beam naturally gives her much stability, which enables her to carry an enormous spread of sail. She has eleven watertight bulkheads and has accommodations for 500 first-class passengers in 220 staterooms. The ship is lighted with electric lights throughout—600 in all, and the engines, which consist of three cylinders, one of sixty-eight and two of ninety-four inches each, with a stroke of six feet, are capable of developing 10,000 horse power.

The ship railway across the Mexican Isthmus of Tehuantepec is now, the *Globe* says, being pressed forward. The survey of the isthmus has been completed under the care of Mr. Van Brocklin, an American civil engineer. A route with even more moderate gradients and cuttings than was expected has been adopted, and the works have been commenced. Mr. J. B. Eads, C. E., the builder of the steel bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and whose improvement of the Mississippi navigation has opened up New Orleans to ships of the deepest draught, is now in London concerting business arrangements with shipowners and others, and the probability is that the ship railway will come under British control, financially and otherwise. Several gentlemen eminent in and in connection with the shipping world are taking the subject up warmly, as this route will, it is claimed, shorten the sailing distance between Europe and the North American Pacific coasts, including, of course, the British possessions, by more than 8,000 statute miles, and is 1,200 miles less than the Panama route. The Panama Canal Company has had to buy the Panama Railway. Will it have to buy another?—*The Engineer*.

A large lighthouse with a light of the first order has been erected at the Lighthouse Department Depot, Staten Island, to test the practicability of the electric light for lighthouses. All the appliances, including engines and generators, are prepared and waiting for globes to arrive from France. General J. C. Duane, U. S. A., in charge, says that when the new light is put in operation experts will be sent to a point on Long Island equidistant from the Tompkinsville electric light and the Highlands light. Both of these lights are of the first order or the largest made.

ASSISTANT Professor Jules Leroux has been appointed professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy, vice Pedro Montalvo deceased.

CAPT. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., has been placed under arrest by Col. C. D. Hobb, commanding Christown Barracks, for disobedience of orders, in failing to make out certain reports which the commander deemed necessary. Col. Hobb has made a report to the Navy Department on the matter, and it is under consideration.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 10.—Passed Assistant Surgeons Ed H. Green and Francis S. Nash, to report to Commodore Upshur, March 17, for temporary duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York, in connection with the distribution and packing of medical outfit for the Greely relief vessels.

MARCH 11.—Naval Cadets W. L. Howard, H. G. Leopold, and Felton Parker, to the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, on March 18.

Naval Cadet Ledru R. Savage, to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report May 1 next for examination for graduation.

Medical Inspector Newton L. Bates has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lancaster, Feb. 7, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 12.—Captain Robert F. Bradford, to command the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla.

MARCH 13.—Pay Inspector Richard Washington, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, Washington, on March 31.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Terrill, to the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 8.—Lieutenant Charles E. Fox, from special duty, Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to duty with Admiral Porter.

Chief Engineer Albert S. Greene has reported his return home from the Quinebaug, and has been placed on sick leave.

MARCH 12.—Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, from the command of the Pacific Station, March 31, and placed upon the retired list from that date.

MARCH 13.—Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, Washington, March 31, ordered to settle accounts then wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. H. McCarty, from the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, April 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to special duty at the Baltimore Manual Training School.

RETIRING BOARD.

A Retiring Board, before which Captain F. D. Webster, U. S. M. C., has been ordered to appear, assembled at the Barracks, Washington, March 11. The board will consist of Major A. S. Nicholson, Major Chas. Heywood, Captain J. H. Higbee, Surgeons C. H. White and R. A. Marmion.

HONORS TO COMMODORE UPSHUR.

With regard to the dinner which is about to be given to Commodore Upshur at the Brooklyn Club, previous to his departure for the South Pacific, the following correspondence has taken place:

BROOKLYN CLUB, 136 PIERREPOINT STREET, March 10, 1884.

Commodore Upshur: DEAR SIR—The members of the Brooklyn Club have learned with sincere regret that you will soon relinquish both your command at this naval station and your residence among us. Their regret is greater because they cannot count on your making Brooklyn your home at the end of the new service which you are about to commence. That they may have an opportunity of expressing to you in person their very great respect and regard both as an officer, a gentleman and a friend, they beg the

of your company at dinner on such a day as may be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Most respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.

Dr. Benjamin D. Silliman, President Brooklyn Club:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., filled with kindly expressions from the Brooklyn Club, inviting me to meet it at dinner on a day to be selected by myself, and beg to say in reply that I will be most happy to accept the very flattering invitation on any day most convenient to the club, prior to the 29th inst. With assurances of every regard,
I am truly yours,
J. H. SPANER, Commodore U. S. N.

WILL OF ADMIRAL McDOUGALL.

THE will of the late Admiral McDougall, U. S. N., is causing some trouble in San Francisco. A few days ago Judge Coffey filed an important decision in the suit of Kate Coffey McDougall against her mother-in-law, Carolina McDougall. The suit was brought to remove the defendant, widow of the late Rear-Admiral David McDougall, as executrix of his estate. The petitioner is the widow of his son, the late Captain Charles McDougall, who filed a petition on behalf of her minor children, who as heirs were not provided for in terms in the will, but who are entitled to one-ninth of the estate. The will which was admitted to probate left all his property to the widow, and no mention was made of any of his children. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Van Voorhies and Mrs. Le Breton, filed relinquishments of their shares in favor of their mother. The petition for removal was based on charges of waste, mismanagement, incompetency and fraud. The first three were not considered worthy of notice by Judge Coffey, who devoted his entire decision to the consideration of the last named charge.

The charges of fraud were divided into two parts: (1) The failure of the executrix to account for the full proceeds received by her from the Japanese Indemnity Fund, amounting, as claimed by Mrs. Kate Coffey McDougall, to \$21,000; but the Court found that only \$14,700 came into the hands of the executrix, the balance having been paid to agents in Washington employed to obtain the claim from the Government. The late Admiral was in command of the American Squadron which destroyed the forts in the Straits of Simonsen. (2) The other charge of fraud relates, in the words of the Judge, "to a conveyance alleged to have been made September 12, 1882, by the executrix to her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Van Voorhies, of property situate in Oakland, at the rear of Tibb's Hotel, with intent to cheat and defraud the minor children, and that no mention of the transaction is made in the inventory among the assets of the estate." The Judge found this charge unfounded, that the property really belonged to Mrs. Van Voorhies, although standing in her mother's name, and that the widow of the Admiral has prudently managed the estate, and therefore dismissed the petition.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

CAPT. Lull is on duty again.

Mrs. Commodore Chandler is visiting friends in Batavia, New York.

Capt. Webster, of the Marine Corps, who was discharged from the hospital on Monday, where he has been since November, will be ordered before the Retiring Board.

Lieut. J. W. Hagenman, U. S. N., is still at the hospital, but his health is improving. Gunner W. A. Ferrier is also under treatment there.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou was discharged from the hospital on Monday, and was readmitted on Thursday, having suffered a slight relapse.

The last of the Connecticut has disappeared. There was considerable excellent firewood in her.

There are nearly one hundred recruits on board the Wabash. Lieut. Morong recently took to New York fifteen volunteers for the Arctic.

A detachment of marines, under charge of Lieutenant E. R. Robinson, U. S. M. C., arrived here on Tuesday morning.

Large quantities of manila and hemp have been purchased, and the rope walk will be kept busy for some months to come. Rope is now being made for the vessels of the Arctic Relief Expedition.

There is said to be a good prospect of the establishment of a gun foundry at this yard, Commander Sumner, of the Bureau of Ordnance, having expressed himself as well pleased with his inspection of the facilities here.

(From the Boston Journal.)

A MISLEADING STATEMENT.

THE New York Evening Post is opposed to the expenditure of money upon new naval vessels. Its present objection is that the ships now being built are not such as they should be. This may or may not be true, but they are such ships as the officials who have been bred in the Navy, and whose business it is to keep themselves informed on the subject, have made specifications for. But the statement of the Post to which we desire to call attention is the following from its editorial of Thursday:

"We are spending \$15,000,000 now a year on the Navy, and in the past ten years have spent over \$150,000,000 without getting a Navy, or anything like a Navy."

What the Post means by the above we cannot tell, but the impression the casual reader will get from the sentence is that the Government is spending \$15,000,000 a year in the construction of a Navy. This impression will be strengthened by the remark that "in the past ten years we have spent over \$150,000,000 without getting a Navy, or anything like a Navy." Of course it is not necessary to inform the Post that of the average appropriation of a little less than \$15,000,000 per annum made of late to the Navy Department rather more than one-half goes to pay the officers and men and over another million is expended for provisions and clothing. By reference to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury it will be seen that the amount expended for the construction and repairs of ships and for other objects than support of yards is but a small part of this \$15,000,000 now expended annually on a Navy. These expenditures from 1877 to 1881, both inclusive, were as follows:

Years.	Expenditures.
1877.....	\$2,101,360 48
1878.....	2,804,893 72
1879.....	2,497,289 84
1880.....	1,977,111 09
1881.....	2,608,319 02
Total.....	\$11,988,974 15

That is, we have been spending \$2,994,487 a year during the past five years in repairing old ships. All the rest has been expended on the personnel of the Navy and in maintaining Navy yards. It may be the fault of Congress that we have no Navy, but certainly not of the Secretary, who has called attention to the expensive Naval Establishment and recommended the reduction of the official force, the sale

of the larger part of the Navy yards, and the breaking up and selling of the old ships. And we shall never have a Navy if Congress continues to take the advice of the Post, and refuses to make appropriations for new ships, for no better reason than that the Post dislikes Mr. Chandler. If the Post will examine the Naval bill which the Senate has passed, it will find that the Secretary has removed the objection to himself personally by putting the control of the construction into other hands.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE New York Tribune says: "Rear Admiral Dan'el Ammen, although sixty-four years old and on the retired list, has not lost the vigor and ambition of his earlier years, but is now as enthusiastic as ever over his Nicaragua Canal plan. His home is on a pleasantly situated and valuable farm of 100 acres in Beltsville, Maryland. The farm is surrounded by a fine holly hedge, and has upon it thousands of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs which quite embower the house. The place is only thirteen miles from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is much frequented by Naval officers, who always receive a cordial welcome at the hands of their old comrade, General Grant, who was a school-fellow of the Admiral, also is often a visitor there." Of the Panama Canal the Admiral says: "Whatever they may say, all that they are doing at Panama looks to the construction of a canal that must have 124 feet lockage, and will then cost \$200,000,000, in addition to the \$100,000,000 called in on stock or obtained on bonds. About \$30,000,000 has gone to the founders and sub-founders; about as much more or the purchase of the Panama Railroad, and 10 per cent. in advertising and extra fees to bankers; and as much more to contractors as a bonus. I have from an engineer, conversant with the work, that every cubic metre of hard ground excavated costs \$2.50, which is five times what it should cost even there. But the difficulty, even for a lock canal, is to get rid of the excavated material. An enormous amount of excavation will be required to get proper slopes in the Culebra cut. This is almost wholly in earth, and the summit level of the railroad is a mere 'hog's back,'—that is to say, it has very steep grades on both sides. The cut was made only twenty-five feet deep, because of the tendency of the earth to slide. In fact, a train was caught in this gap by a slide, and it required days to dig it out. The earth had to be carried off in buckets and it was like putty. If the canal has a lockage of 125 feet then the deep cut will be at least 200 feet. So you see what a cut in width it must be, and what the land slides will be after heavy rains."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

THE following memorial to the House Committee on Commerce, urging the passage of House bill, No. 4453, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service, was presented by Representative Forney in the House on Monday. The committee are: Messrs. Reagan, Clardy, Turner of Ky., Dunn, Seymour, Glascock, Woodward, Boyle, Barksdale, O'Neill of Penn., Davis of Ill., Wadsworth, Long, Stewart of Vt., and Peters. The Senate Committee on Commerce are: McMillan, Jones of Nevada, Conger, Frye, Miller of N. Y., Dolph, Bansom, Coke, Slater, Vest, and Gorham.

We, the undersigned, officers of the Revenue Marine Service, at present serving in the Gulf of Mexico, beg leave to ask your favorable consideration of House Bill No. 4453: "A Bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service," introduced by the Hon. John D. Long of Massachusetts, and which is now before you.

We venture the suggestion that there is no public measure before your honorable body, which has better claim to your consideration and favorable report than this bill. Certainly there is no branch of the public service for which Congress has done less, nor one which deserves more at its hands, nor is there one which stands in such absolute and imperative need of such legislation as is proposed in the pending measure. The last published list of officers of the Revenue Marine consists of 34 captains, 34 1st lieutenants, 34 2d lieutenants, 24 3d lieutenants, 23 chief engineers, 18 1st asst. engineers, 37 2d asst. engineers, and 8 cadets, making a total of 194 commissioned officers and 8 cadets. Of this number there are at least 25 officers of all grades who would, if examined by a board as proposed in the 1st section of the pending bill, be found from various causes incapacitated for active service. Of the number thus incapacitated seven captains have reached an age which unfits them for active service and five of them have not exercised command for many years. One entered the service in 1826, two in 1832, another in 1833 and one in 1841 and so on. Besides these there are 18 officers (Captains, Lieutenants and Engineers), who have by reason of physical disability, the result of wounds received in battle, long, faithful and arduous service or other causes incident to exposure in the line of duty, become incapacitated to perform efficient service and several of these have been unable to do any duty for a number of years. While all these officers, are of necessity, under the law, borne upon the Register, and therefore represent the active force of officers, it is clear that the efficiency of the service is crippled by their inability to perform the duties required of them by statute. The total number of officers borne upon the rolls, if all were young, active men, is not sufficient to officer the vessels of the service, and to serve on detail duty in connection with the Life Saving Service, as required by law, and when it is shown that at least 25 of the 194 are incapacitated for reasons given, the serious disadvantages under which the service suffers becomes apparent.

When it is considered that these officers have become incapacitated not from any fault of theirs, but as the result of long and faithful service, varying in individual cases from twenty to fifty-two years, it is manifest that while the best interests of the service are sought to be advanced, provision should in justice be made for them as in the case of the kindred branches of the public service, the Army and Navy. They have become literally worn out in the service of the country, and are entitled to a full measure of consideration for their age and infirmities.

The passage of the pending bill, will make provisions for those old and deserving officers who have become worn out from the arduous labors of a lifetime in the public service, while it will also benefit and vastly improve the efficiency of the service. This must be obvious to all. We invite your attention to the record this service has made within the past sixteen or seventeen years especially. Blazing the way to Alaska in 1867 when that country was acquired, the vessels of the service have been active and vigilant cruisers upon the 8000 or 9000 miles of that dreary coast, ever since, not only in enforcing the customs laws, but as relief vessels and in executing the provisions of the various laws committed to their charge, as well as searchers for the ill-fated *Jeannette*, and, later on, in bringing home the officers and crew of the burned naval ship *Rodgers*. In fact the records of the revenue cruisers on the west coast of the United States, are replete with accounts of invaluable service rendered to commerce, as well as the exposure and hardships to which our officers are subjected. Again we point you to the record of a single vessel of the service, the revenue steamer *Woodbury*, on the coast of Maine during the winter of 1882-3, when she rendered services of incalculable value to more than 70 vessels and their crews, and saved millions of dollars worth of property. The Legislature of Maine voted her officers and crew their thanks for the grand work they did in that terrible winter. Again we bring to your attention the work performed by the revenue steamer *Dexter* at the disaster to the *City of Columbus* on the "Devil's Bridge," whose officers were given a vote of thanks by the present House of Representatives. Instances similar to the above could be multiplied, but we feel that we should be brief in presenting an outline of our claims for consideration at your hands. We ask the passage of this bill without amendment, as a simple matter of justice to a service, a more deserving one than the public service, not favored by the Government. The 2d section of the bill should not be altered, in word or line. There is crying need of

this provision. There is at present no law absolutely covering promotions; there are regulations under section 2752, Revised Statutes, which are liable to change with every incoming Secretary, whereby the instability of the system or method of procedure, at present in vogue, is clearly shown. We need this section of the bill just as it is, because of the simple and just method of promotion which it contemplates, and in order that no appeal, except to Congress, from the decisions under it can be made, and because it will bind subordinate authority to a strict line of law and duty. The present Secretary of the Treasury, at the last session of Congress, recommended the enactment of a law similar to the bill now before you, as did his predecessors in their annual reports in 1872, 1873, 1876, and in 1881.

With great respect, your obedient servants,
Thomas W. Lay, Capt., U. S. R. M.
T. B. Mullett, Capt., U. S. R. M.
C. F. Shoemaker, 1st Lieut., U. S. R. M.
John Brann, 1st Lieut., U. S. R. M.
Robert M. Clark, 1st Lieut., U. S. R. M.
O. S. Willey, 2d Lieut., U. S. R. M.
Chas. F. Brian, 2d Lieut., U. S. R. M.
John H. Little, 2d Lieut., U. S. R. M.
James B. Butt, 2d Lieut., U. S. R. M.
John Wyckoff, 2d Lieut., U. S. R. M.
Geo. O. Starkweather, 3d Lieut., U. S. R. M.
Chas. H. Ball, Chief Engr., U. S. R. M.
J. Madison Case, Chief Engr., U. S. R. M.
A. J. Howison, 2d Asst. Engr., U. S. R. M.
Chas. F. Nash, 2d Asst. Engr., U. S. R. M.
D. McD. French, 2d Asst. Engr., U. S. R. M.
N. E. Catchin, 2d Asst. Engr., U. S. R. M.
J. H. Chaiker, 2d Asst. Engr., U. S. R. M.

The ward room officers of the revenue steamer *Colfax* have issued a circular to officers of the Revenue Marine urging "immediate, earnest, and honorable endeavor" to secure the passage of retiring bill, H. R. 4483, published in the JOURNAL of Feb. 16.

NEW TYPE OF OCEAN CRUISERS.

THE *Phaeton*, unarmored cruiser of the second class, has been tried in the Solent by the officers of the Steam Reserve previous to being accepted by the Admiralty. She belongs to a new type of fast ocean cruisers similar in most respects to the *Iris* and *Mercury*, but differing from them in having engines of 5,000 instead of 7,000 horse power, the saving in weight being expended in providing them with an under-water steel deck, protecting the vitals of the ships, and with greater bunker capacity. The class is limited to the *Leander*, *Arctura*, and *Phaeton*, built and engined by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, and the *Amphion*, now under construction at Pembroke, and for which the engines will be furnished by Messrs. Maudslay and Co. At the previous six hours' full power trial of the *Phaeton* there was a difficulty experienced in maintaining steam from want of draught in the stokeholds. The funnels were afterwards raised from 60 ft. to 68 ft. (the same height as those of the first class cruisers), while the space between the funnels was increased. The effect of these changes at the trial was marvellous, the engines being provided with an abundance of steam without there being any necessity for resorting to the blast. The trial was intended to have been for six hours, but during the eleventh half-hour, owing to gross carelessness in the engine room, the expansion gear of the starboard engine (the only part which had nothing to do) heated and snapped, and the run was brought to a premature close. As, however, the machinery worked without a hitch of any kind, and was developing power largely in excess of the Admiralty contract, it was agreed by the officers superintending the trial to accept the means of the five hours as a sufficient test of performance. These afforded the following data: Steam in boilers, 85-85 lb.; vacuum, 25-3 in. starboard and 24-8 in. port; revolutions, 100; mean pressures, starboard, 43 7 and 11 lb., and 43 and 11 7 lb. port; collective horse power, 5,574-68, or nearly 600 horses beyond the contract. The mean speed registered by runs on the measured mile was 18-684 knots, which was remarkable, notwithstanding her light draught. Her coal consumption did not exceed 2-39 lb. per unit of power per hour. The *Phaeton* is about to be completed for sea at Chatham.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

NIGHT ATTACKS IN MODERN WAR.

In a lecture on Night Attacks, before the Royal United Service Institution, Captain R. F. Johnson, R. A., held that nowadays, though the advantages of surprise were as great as ever, there was much stronger reason for undertaking the risks of night fighting in the deadly effect of modern firearms and the facilities for avoiding it afforded by the veil of darkness. At the same time, also, that the advantages of night attacks were becoming greater, their execution was easier, for the same cause rendered entrenchments necessary, while practice and progress should be able to simplify the combinations and manœuvres required. The rules for night attacks were described in detail. They related to the manner of marching in the dark, with the mode of so guiding each body that the connection between the different columns and their fractions should be carefully maintained. He remarked that any failure in this respect would be likely to bring about a repetition of the battle of Niagara Falls in 1814, when detachments of the Royal Scots and the 8th unfortunately mistook for the enemy the Glenagarry Regiment, and kept upon it a continuous and destructive fire. In the attempt, too, on Ezeroum, in 1877, the second column managed to get off the road, and wandered about. To improve matters the rear battalion, mistaking a herd of donkeys for Turks, began to cry out "Allah," to deceive the supposed enemy, when the leading battalion promptly turned about and let fly a volley at their comrades. On the march there must be no smoking or striking of lights, the strictest silence was to be maintained, and any of the enemy's patrols must be dealt with silently, and the rifles, on the march, were to be unloaded. The formation should be decided by the weapon used, and that should be nothing but the bayonet, for while the assailants were on the move not a shot should be fired, except under certain conditions. The observance of this rule he held to be the key of offensive tactics by night. So strongly did he hold this doctrine that the rifles should not be loaded that he even put it as an open question whether the troops in the first line should have cartridges.

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**ARREARS OF SERVICE-PAY FOR EX-CADET OFFI-
CERS OF THE ARMY.**

The test case of Capt. Morton, 3d Cavalry, recently presented
to the Court of Claims by Moberly & Stryker, has been decided
in his favor. All having claims of this class are informed that as
the said firm are no longer doing business together, A. A. Hos-
mer, late Judge advocate U. S. A., has been appointed by the Su-
preme Court of this district as a receiver unobjectionable to all
concerned to take charge of all powers of attorney executed to
the said firm in this class of claims, and will prosecute all this
kind of business inaugurated by the said firm, doing his best to
satisfy the claimants and subjecting them for the joint benefit of
the members of said firm to only 10 per cent. charge on the
amount collected.

A NUMBER of officers and ex-officers assembled at the
rooms of the Military Service Institution, Governor's
Island, on Thursday of this week, to hear General O.
B. Willcox, U. S. A., read his paper on "Outposts of
Large Armies, illustrated by Saarbruecken and Weis-
senburg." The veteran soldier treated his subject in an
interesting manner, and the discussion which followed
proved equally interesting. Major-General Hancock
presided.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE NAVAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, during
its passage through the House of Representatives, is
certainly the most encouraging one for the friends of an
improved and reconstructed navy, that has taken place
for a long time. For the first time in many years,
members appear to have given some study and thought
to the subject; and as a result, we have seen a greater
appreciation, not only of the needs of the Service, but
of its actual condition and of the reforms that are yet
needed to make it a homogeneous and united structure.
Prominent among those gentlemen who have, evidently,
looked into things with a view to learn something about
them are Messrs. Dorsheimer, Calkins, Thomas and
Finerty, all of whose speeches were in marked contrast
to that of Mr. McMillin, whose idea that this Nation
(with a large N) was so great that none other dare
touch one of its citizens, even "though he had only
two legs tied together, with the American flag waving
over them," was soundly ridiculed on both sides of the
House. It is a matter for congratulation that (as in the
Senate debate on the additional new cruisers' bill) there
was no division on party lines, and both Democrats and
Republicans vied with each other in their commenda-
tions of the personnel of the Service, and in their ex-
pressed desire for a stronger and a modern navy. When
the heated term of the impending Presidential contest
is over, we may hope that this freely expressed advo-
cacy of a movement of progress, will find expression in
something more than words; but at present it is evident
that our naval friends will have to be content with the
unsubstantial fruit accorded them in the present bill.

The truth of the matter is that Mr. Randall and Mr.
Cox are not going to give any more money to be spent
by Secretary Chandler, than they can possibly avoid:
so that while the sentiment of the individual members
of the House is, undoubtedly, largely in favor of in-
creased appropriations, yet the Service is to be ground
between the upper Democratic and the nether Republi-
can millstone.

That something must soon be done looking to new
vessels is self-evident, if there is to be any naval es-
tablishment whatever. The deterioration of ships (and
especially of wooden steamers) is a fact well known to
all those who are at all conversant with naval affairs,
and it is not the fault of the naval authorities, but of
Congress itself, that, during the years since the close of
the war, so much money has been spent in repairs
and preservation, until the original cost of many ves-

sels has been more than doubled. As early as 1866
Secretary Welles called the attention of our law makers
to the fact that there was an imperative need of enter-
ing upon some permanent policy of construction, in-
stead of trusting to the happy-go-lucky want of policy
which has always characterized our naval administra-
tion, and successive Secretaries have from time repeated
the story. In a spasm of common sense Secretary
Robeson managed to so "repair" several of the old
vessels as to make practically new ones of them, fitting
them with modern engines; and although the boilers
at first put into these ships were not such as a large
public sentiment approved, yet their performance has
been reasonably fair, and these are the best we have
afloat to-day.

With regard to the new cruisers now under contract
it is extremely doubtful whether any money would
have been given to finish them had it not been for the
fact, as Mr. Randall stated, that it would cost more to
break the contracts than to carry them out; and this
policy runs through all the bill; so far even that the
money (\$449,000) necessary to complete the armament
of the new ships has not been given, even though Mr.
Dorsheimer urged his leader to permit this to be done.
But Mr. Randall's short answer (after a debate in which
he made some most disingenuous statements) that he
did not propose to give any money "to be squander-
ed" ended the matter; we sincerely trust that the
Senate will remedy this grave defect and that it will
insist upon this appropriation in the conference com-
mittee.

Mr. Randall's statement that the Appropriation Com-
mittee thought it wiser to have all legislation affecting
organization, etc., left to the control of the Naval Com-
mittee will undoubtedly be gladly received by the Ser-
vice at large; and we should imagine that the latter
committee would likewise feel gratified at this crumb of
comfort, after the virtual usurpation by the money
committee of the control of all such matters for many
years past, a most vicious practice and one which has
met with much opposition heretofore.

Bearing in mind the fact that as a general rule the
Appropriation bill of the long session virtually settles
that of the short one, and also the expressed opposition
of Mr. Cox to the Senate bill for additional vessels, it is
probable that the Navy will be obliged to wait for
another Congress before it sees the "upward and on-
ward" policy the controlling one; although possibly a
Democratic victory next fall might result in largely in-
creased appropriations for the succeeding fiscal year, to
be spent under a Democratic Administration. It is
greatly to be desired, however, that the wisdom
evinced by so many members will have its proper
result in an enlightened policy at the next session, no
matter what may have been the result of the election.

SEA SERVICE.

Among all the bills now before the Naval Committee
of Congress there is none more deserving of a favorable
report than that by which it is sought to so change the
Revised Statutes that service in any ship of the Train-
ing Squadron shall be counted as sea service. At pres-
ent neither the *Minnesota* nor the *New Hampshire* are
in commission for sea service, in either the practical or
technical sense of the word; and although in times past
officers attached to these vessels have been occasionally
allowed sea pay, yet this has been done by an arbitrary
order of the Secretary of the Navy, which Mr. Chan-
dler declares is not in accordance with the law; hence
the proposed change, which will specially include the
ships in question.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who
investigates this subject that the desired change should
be made, in the interest of the training service, as well
as in that of the officers attached to it. There is no
more arduous, and certainly no more important, duty
performed at present than that of the training service,
and to compare it in point of pay with that done on
other "shore duty" (as in Washington or New York,
for instance) is manifestly unfair. The officers on board
the stationary ships are not only as much confined to
their vessels as if they were attached to an ordinary
cruiser, but in point of fact their duties demand more of
their time and attention than is ordinarily the case. In
addition to the routine of a man-of-war is the instruc-
tion of the boys, which fills up the working hours of
every one on board these ships, and which leaves little
or no leisure to those who are performing this so called
"shore duty." It is a well-known fact that it is a diffi-
cult matter to find officers who are willing to take this
duty, and although they go when they are ordered, yet
it stands to reason that the average man will not per-
form a duty in which he has no heart, and especially
for which he feels himself underpaid, as well as if he

had an interest in it and felt that his services were being adequately rewarded.

We believe that the service rendered by these officers has a bearing upon the future of the Navy, not less important than the procuring of new ships, and whatever will tend to make it more popular among the younger officers will conduce to its improvement. At present there are no attractions to the unmarried men, while the married ones prefer (and naturally too) some duty which will permit them to be at home a reasonable amount of time, and especially do they prefer that which will not cause them to pay two mess bills at once. The increased pay which officers receive at sea is generally supposed to be given to them on the ground of the increased expenses to which they are subjected, in being required to keep up two establishments at once, which is the case with the officers in question.

And while the attention of the Committees is called to this particular branch of the subject it might be well for them to investigate the matter further and see if there are not some officers who are almost as ill-treated as those of the training service. Why should not all officers serving on board ship have sea-pay? Receiving ships' duty, while not by any means so arduous as that of the training ships, is yet more irksome and more confining than the ordinary shore duty and entails additional expense upon the married men. Justice certainly demands that the officers of receiving ships should receive sea pay, if not credit for sea service.

Another form of injustice in the question of sea service is that which prevents an officer ordered to a distant station from being credited with this service from the time he leaves his home. To him and to his family, his cruise begins when he says good-bye and departs for San Francisco, there to take steamer for Japan or China, but the law does not permit him to receive credit for these six weeks occupied in reaching his command. We have heard of officers who have been obliged to wait three weeks or a month in Panama for the arrival of their vessels, and credited with shore duty only during that time, who are being subjected by the action of the Government to the heavy expense of hotel bills at that charming place.

Senator Anthony once said, in the course of some remarks in the Senate Chamber in regard to a measure affecting a few naval officers: "I do not believe the people of the United States intend to be mean;" and we fully agree with him; but there can be no doubt of the innate meanness of the law as it now stands and we hope soon to see it remedied.

The law should be amended, first, by giving to officers of the training squadron sea service as proposed; second, by giving it to officers after leaving their homes under orders to a sea going vessel, and also until their arrival at their homes after being detached from their ships; and third, by giving sea pay to officers doing duty on board any vessel in the Navy.

A BILL has been favorably reported in the House of Representatives to turn over the Military Reservation at Plattsburg, New York, for the purpose of a public park, and in all human probabilities the bill will become a law. Upon its face it seems innocent enough, but it means more than appears. The village of Plattsburg is heavily in debt. It has no money to lay out in a public park. The people of Plattsburg do not, we are told, want a park—there is too much park all around the village. What then would result if the Government presents the seventy-five acres, comprising the reservation, to the village of Plattsburg? In the first place, it is the most desirable unoccupied land in the vicinity on account of its water-front on Lake Champlain and the Saranac River. It is too valuable to be had by Plattsburg as a park. The people know this, recognize it fully, and do not desire to see it disposed of by the Government simply to fall into the hands of rich corporations, which already hold the town in a grasp of iron. Before two years have passed after the reservation has been ceded to Plattsburg it will fall into the hands of the railroads. Even now, they can hardly wait until they have received the necessary authority, but are constantly making encroachments upon the reservation, and have cut it up so with railroads that it is scarcely possible to leave the post without crossing one line or the other.

As a military station, Plattsburg Barracks is obsolete. It is safe to go further—a garrison is unnecessary, but it must be remembered that this is historic ground. On this soil was fought one of the most important battles of the second war of independence. Here, hundreds of heroic Americans lie buried, the morning and evening gun sounding a requiem over their honored remains. Cannot the United States afford something now to sentiment? Must everything be sacrificed to utilitarianism? Is there not even room for the bodies of the

dead, who died in the defence of the soil upon which they fell? If the reservation must be given up as a military post, and the expense incurred required to erect new barracks anything like the splendid structures we have there, let the United States keep control of it, make it into a park, erect monuments and marble statues to the immortal McDonough and McComb, and others, so that those who come after us may see how the Republic honors its dead heroes.

In trials against a chilled iron shield at Buckari, Oct. 22, a 12in. Krupp gun was fired with a charge of 264½ lbs. and a steel projectile 35 calibres long, weighing 981 lbs., velocity 1,460 ft.; striking energy, 14,498 foot tons. The shield consisted of five pieces of chilled iron forming half a tower. The rear or open part was supported by means of masonry piers to which it was connected. The entire weight of the shield was 47.5 tons. It received three blows, having together a total *vis viva* or energy of 13,470 metre-tons (43,495 foot tons), or 283.8 metre tons (916 foot tons) per ton of metal in the shield without the fragments of the shield being dislodged or the protection to the interior being lost. After the third round there were cracks extending entirely across the plate and through the whole thickness forming large fragments, but these fragments remained *in situ*. The surface of the metal was chipped off round the points of impact, but in no case had any of the point of the shot entered. After the fourth shot the pieces might still have held in their places had the supporting structure stood better; but as it was, the whole of the energy of the fourth shot was available for the removal of the detached fragment which it struck.

"THERE is no Army in the world," says the New York Herald, "that works as hard and gets as little glory as that of the United States. Our soldiers fight the most wary, treacherous, and cruel foe in existence, and while doing so they are generally enduring peculiar hardships and privations; but a generation that is still under the mistaken impression that bravery is shown and glory earned only in engagements where thousands are slain seldom gives more than a passing thought to frontier fights in which the reported casualties are small, and the Senate refuses even the cheap honor of brevet promotions to officers who distinguish themselves by gallantry such as seldom was possible during the late civil war. Congressman Finerty has introduced a bill to remedy this injustice. It provides not only for brevet promotion for bravery, but it also recognizes special merit in private soldiers by granting extra service pay—which is now one dollar per month for each term of re-enlistment—and allows such soldiers to be examined with a view to promotion, the list to be drawn upon whenever no West Point cadets are available to fill vacancies. In justice to our officers, our soldiers and our country, this bill should become a law."

A CHINA correspondent of the London Times says: "It would be hazardous to predict what the effect of a serious war would be on China itself, but I was somewhat struck with the apparent boldness and candor of the views recently expressed to me by a Chinese of intelligence who is a good deal behind the scenes. He not only contemplates the possibility of a war, but the certainty of a crushing defeat for his country, with equanimity. Nothing short of a public disaster, he seems to think, will ever make the Chinese a nation. The rule of eunuchs and old women has become a shameful farce. No reform, whether military, economical, or political, is possible while the views of practical and instructed men are put aside and the Empire governed by creatures to whom knowledge is contamination, and who still live in the delusion that they are rulers of 'all under heaven.'" Is there not, at least, one other nation nearer to the hither side of the Pacific to whom this might, in a measure, be applied?

THE Senate Military Committee, in reporting against the Senate bill No. 789, giving credit to officers of the Medical Department in computing pay for service as acting assistant or contract surgeons during the war, state that they can see no just reason for increasing the pay of the officers referred to. The Department being applied to for its opinion, Surgeon General Murray submitted a list of those who would be benefited by the provisions of the proposed measure, and said: "It would appear just and equitable that such officers should be credited with the full time they may have served as such during the late war in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement." Adjutant-General Drum gives a clear statement of the status of these officers, and quotes all the laws governing longevity pay to all officers of the Army. Accord-

ing to the list furnished by the Surgeon-General, the following are the officers immediately interested in the measure:

MAJORS.	Van Buren Hubbard.	J. V. Landerdale.
Jos. P. Wright.	John Brooke.	Wm. J. Wilson.
William C. Spencer.	Wm. H. Gardner.	Daniel Wadell.
Francis L. Town.	Frank Moscham.	Ezra Woodruff.
Dallas Bache.	D. G. Caldwell.	Washington Matthews.
Blencowe E. Fryer.	Peter J. A. Cleary.	Wm. B. Steinmetz.
George M. Sternberg.	CAPTAINS.	Chas. K. Winne.
Charles B. Greenleaf.	Passmore Middleton.	John O. Skinner.
Joseph J. Woodward.	Egon A. Koerper.	Currie E. Price.
Wm. H. Forwood.	J. V. De Hanne.	H. S. Kibbourn.
Ely McCellan.	Henry Lippincott.	Louis S. Tesson.
Wm. D. Wolverton.	Henry M. Elderry.	Wm. H. Corbuser.
J. V. D. Middleton.	John H. Bartholi.	A. V. Oberbounies.
Albert Hartuff.	Joseph K. Corson.	MAJOR, RETIRED.
Alfred A. Woodhull.	John M. Dickson.	Chas. C. Gray.
John S. Billings.	James P. Kimball.	CAPTAINS, RETIRED.
J. B. Gibson.	Clarence Kewen.	Howard Culbertson.
David L. Huntington.	Calvin De Witt.	Wm. C. Minor.
John W. Williams.	Henry M. Cronkhite.	Frank Reynolds.
Harvey E. Brown.	Robt. H. White.	
Justus M. Brown.	A. O. Girard.	

A CORRESPONDENT of *Broad Arrow*, in an account of the Bangalore, India, camp of exercise, held at Krishnarajpur, in January, says: "The Gardner gun has been weighed in the balance and found wanting—such is the verdict pronounced by some of our military critics here. The experiment was carried out on a long sloping plateau behind the camp of the Maharajah of Mysore, a natural range of butts at the east end of it being formed by a ridge of rocks and clay. The match, which had been looked forward to with much interest and speculation, was witnessed by a scientific committee of military critics, especially deputed to report on the capabilities of the new invention, while a curious and enthusiastic crowd of spectators, military and civil, looked on, and the swarms of natives, who clustered around like bees, appeared to be as much concerned in the result as Sir Frederick Roberts himself. The trial was between the Gardner gun and sixty men of the South Wales Borderers, with rifles, picked, I believe, promiscuously from the corps. The first range was 585 yards, the infantry firing volleys, all together, while the 'barrel organ' machine ground out a fearfully rapid succession of shots, the reports of which made one almost apprehensive that some extinct volcano had burst into activity again. The result was anxiously awaited, and when word came, 'Gardner' 28 points, infantry 24, the officers of the latter branch of the service exchanged knowing and complacent smiles, as much as to say, 'The chances of our rifles winning are good.' And when, at the 900 yards' range, it was reported that the infantry had made 37 and the 'Gardner' gun only 4, the joy of these foot soldiers knew no bounds, and you might have heard that inevitable 'I told you so' on every side, which settled the doom of the poor Gardner. I think that the Gardner was too heavily handicapped. I should have mentioned that unlimited ammunition was allowed in the trial, the time at each range being limited to five minutes."

THERE seems now to be a reasonable probability that a "retired list" for the rank and file of the Army, will be provided by law at this session of Congress. There have been many bills on the subject introduced but one we published last week, with the Committee's report upon it, seems to be a fair condensation of the whole. We infer from correspondence that some have the idea that under the bill if passed, men who have served for thirty years will be compulsorily retired. We do not so understand it, but rather that when a soldier has served thirty years or more and wishes to retire he can have his wish fulfilled by applying to the President. If he desires to remain in the Service he can do so, providing he has the ability to continue in the performance of his duties.

THE nominations of Lieutenants Bigelow and Cooper, which have been held up so long in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on account of the protest made to their confirmation by Captain Armes, were passed upon favorably by that committee on Tuesday. The committee, after giving careful consideration to the Armes case, came to the conclusion that he had been legally retired, and that they would not be justified in going against the Secretary's action by refusing to confirm the two officers mentioned.

All Army nominations, with the exception of those sent to the Senate this week, have been reported favorably from the committee.

CONSIDERING the "signs" of a gathering storm, *Broad Arrow* says: "Europe, to use a hackneyed but expressive illustration, is a stupendous powder magazine which the merest spark might in an unguarded moment set ablaze. At no period in its eventful history have the armies of the leading nations been brought to such a high state of development and efficiency. At no time could it be said with such truth of all the great Powers that they are individually prepared for the greatest

military enterprise in which they may see fit to engage. There is a greater equality of resources than has ever existed before; and this fact, which is so strangely regarded as a check upon ambitious designs, is in reality an influence in their favor."

BISMARCK AND THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Hiscock, of New York, offered the following:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this House that a communication from it to the Parliament of the German Empire, entirely friendly in its intent, respectful in its character, and sent through the regular channels of international communication, has been arbitrarily intercepted and returned to the Department of State of the United States by the person now holding the position of Chancellor of the German Empire; therefore,

Resolved, That this House cannot but express its surprise and regret that it should be even temporarily within the power of a single too powerful subject to interfere with such a simple, natural, and spontaneous expression of kindly feeling between two great nations, and thus to detract from the position and prestige of the Crown, on one hand, and from the rights of the mandatories of the people on the other.

Resolved, That this House does hereby reiterate the expression of its sincere regret at the death of the late Edward Lasker, and of its sympathy with the Parliament of the German Empire, of which for so many years he was a distinguished member.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, has written to Minister Sargent a most dignified and admirable reply to Bismarck's letter, returning the resolution. After expressing the friendly feeling which prompted the resolution, Mr. Frelinghuysen says: "In the customary order of transmission, the resolution came into the possession of his Excellency, who is pleased to explain the embarrassment under which he conceives he would labor by forwarding it to its destination. This position and the personal convictions to which he alludes are matters affecting his Excellency alone, and upon them it is not becoming that I make any remark, further than to say that it does not occur to me how the transmission of the resolution would have involved an endorsement of the political views of Mr. Lasker. My duty of courtesy to the House of Representatives ended with forwarding the resolution through the proper channel to the hands of the officer charged with the administration of the foreign affairs of Germany. This Government is not disposed to inquire into the relations existing between different branches of another. The sentiments of the resolution are now generally known, their merits or demerits can be judged, and its non-transmission officially, as it was intended and claimed on its face to be of friendly intent, while a matter of regret, is not one of concern to either branch of the Government of the United States."

In a speech before the Reichstag, on Thursday of this week, justifying his action, Prince Bismarck said: "I should have refrained from mentioning this matter except for the manner in which the Reichstag has discussed it, and for the charge of interference made by Herr Richter. The relations of Germany with America have always been good. The Government has constantly tried to cultivate them. Ever since I have been Minister the relations of the two countries have been satisfactory. After the war with Austria in 1866, and again after the Franco-Prussian war, America gave numerous proofs of sympathy, not only with the prosperity of the Empire, but also with the person of the Chancellor."

Prince Bismarck's Boswell, Dr. Moritz Busch, tells us that "There are two articles to his political creed, two paragraphs in his code of public morals, and these proceed from fundamental convictions admitting of no compromise—first, the value to the world of a strong monarchy and the consequent necessity of resisting the attacks of democracy calling itself the party of progress (*Fortschritt partei*); secondly, the necessity of securing the independence of Germany by a federation of States having Prussia at their head." This explains Bismarck's recent course toward this country if, indeed, any such explanation was needed.

COL. ROMYEN B. AYRES, commanding 3d Artillery, is among the officers suggested for appointment as brigadier general, vice Mackenzie, retired. General Ayres' friends in Congress, and others of influence, are doing their best to secure him the prize. Among other arguments used by them in his behalf is that officers of artillery have been less favored in the matter of such appointments than in any other branch of the Service. The general impression at Army Headquarters is that the contest is between Colonels Stanley and Merritt. Those best informed are strongly of the opinion that the latter will secure the appointment. General Ayres has unquestionably high claims to the appointment. His record covers a service of over forty years; for, under recent decisions, his term at the Military Academy is to be included. He was one of the glorious band of heroes who served in Mexico; and his more recent service, from Bull Run to Appomattox, as a

captain of artillery, a division and corps chief of artillery, and a brigade and division commander, is well remembered.

House bills No. 3553, to restore Alfred Hopkins to his former rank in the Navy, and 3085, to retire mates in the Navy under the same provisions of law as those provided for all other officers, occupied the attention of the House Naval Affairs Committee at its meeting on Tuesday. Favorable reports were adopted on both measures. Alfred Hopkins, it will be remembered, was dismissed from the Navy about two years ago on the charge of deserting his post at the time of the yellow fever outbreak at Pensacola. The report, which was prepared by Mr. Buchanan, and adopted by the committee, asserts that undue haste was exercised by the authorities in approving the findings of the court, which were considered unjust according to the evidence submitted, and intimates that it was the desire of certain persons to get him out of the Service whether the man was really guilty or not.

THE Moslem has received another lesson at the hands of Christian soldiers. Despatches from Suakim say that the enemy opened fire on General Graham's forces at one o'clock, A. M., Thursday, March 13. The British forces were at once formed to repel a charge, but no attack came. The men were thereupon ordered to lie down again. The fire of the rebels continued all night, but the British did not reply. An officer and two men were wounded and one man was killed. The fighting began at daybreak. The infantry and artillery completely routed the enemy from their pits and trenches. The battle had not lasted more than a half hour when the victory of the British was made certain. General Graham telegraphs from Osman Digna's Camp, March 13, 11.40 A. M.: "The camp of the enemy has been taken after hard fighting since 8 o'clock this morning. Over seventy of the British were killed and a hundred wounded." The enemy fought most stubbornly, and the battle was much heavier than the engagement at Teb. The sailors, the Black Watch regiment, and the York and Lancaster regiment suffered the heaviest losses. The bivouac on the night previous to the battle is described as exceedingly unpleasant. The Arabs kept up a persistent fusillade till just before daybreak. The bright moonlight rendered objects distinctly visible at a long distance, but prevented the enemy from attempting a sudden onset. The rebels directed their fire especially towards the hospital wagons, which were conspicuous in the moonlight. The surgeons and Gen. Graham's staff officers had many narrow escapes. At six o'clock, sunrise, a Gardner gun and a nine-pounder were turned against the rebels, who were within 1,300 yards of the British position, and afforded a most excellent target. The Arabs were soon compelled to retire to their main position near the Tamai Wells. Col. Stewart's cavalry arrived at 6.30 and took position on the British left so as to turn the enemy's right.

The British advanced in two brigades, formed into squares. A series of encounters followed. The Arabs, under cover of the smoke, crept close up to the British lines, charging the leading squares, and spearing many. They dashed against the marines and the 65th and Black Watch Regiments, throwing themselves upon the bayonets of the British. The 65th began to retreat, crowding upon the marines, when all became inextricably mixed. General Graham and his staff did their utmost to rally the men, retreating 800 yards to enable them to re-form. Assistance from the other brigade prevented a serious disaster, and the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. The Gatling and Gardner guns fell into the hands of the rebels and were only recovered after a severe fight. It was then that the rebel camp was captured. There were many narrow escapes among the officers. The horse of General Buller was shot under him. The Hussars made a forward movement, and cut off the rebels' retreat to Sinkat. It is hoped that they will save there the families of the massacred garrison. The Arab loss is estimated, in one despatch, at 4,000 killed and 6,000 wounded. Another account puts it at 2,500 in all, which is, probably, much nearer the truth. The Arabs entered the second square upon their hands and knees beneath the muzzles of the Gatling guns. They then commenced slashing with their weapons, doing terrible execution. The British were no match for them at close quarters.

THE new regulations as to "leaves of absence," which we publish this week, seem to be an improvement in some respects upon those hitherto in force, and impose some restrictions upon an indulgence which is liable to be occasionally abused. There is no Army in the world, we think, that is so liberal in the matter of leaves of absence as ours, and they are seldom refused unless openly in conflict with interest of the Service.

No further progress has been made with the Army Appropriation bill this week. The sub-committee has not yet come together. The members are making individual inquiries at Army Headquarters as to what is wanted. General Forney, who has charge of the bill, in conversation with a JOURNAL correspondent this week, said that so far as at present advised no changes of importance touching the personnel of the Service would be recommended by the Appropriation Committee this year. It has been stated this week that the Committee proposed to cut off all longevity pay to officers. General Forney was asked as to the truth of this statement. He said if any such purpose was contemplated, he had no knowledge of it himself, nor had any of the other members of the sub-committee so far as he knew.

It is not improbable, however, that an attempt will be made to get a rider into the Appropriation bill which will do away with longevity pay. In fact, several members of the House have signified their intention of offering such an amendment. This contemplated action is the outcome of the Tyler and Morton decisions.

The Naval Appropriation bill having been reported to the Senate from the House has been referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. The sub-committee having it in charge—Messrs. Hale, Logan and Beck—have not given it consideration as yet, on account of the absence of Mr. Hale. It will be taken up, upon his return, probably Saturday or Monday. Officers feel greatly relieved by the passage of the bill without the adoption of the proposed amendments concerning reductions in the personnel. The sentiment of the Senate is against incorporating new legislation on appropriation bills and no concern is felt as to the action of that body. There is a strong desire among naval officers to have a joint commission of the House and Senate appointed to investigate the present personnel of the Navy before taking any steps toward reorganizing it. Mr. Calkins presented an amendment to carry out this purpose when the bill was under discussion in the House, but it was defeated. A similar amendment is to be offered in the Senate. If Mr. Hale cannot secure the adoption of his plan of reorganization, it is believed that he and others from the Naval Committee will favor the appointment of such a committee.

THE Court of Claims during the past week tried a number of cases of Army officers who claimed longevity pay, which were referred to the court by the Second Comptroller for adjudication. These claims involved the question of the power of the Executive to make restorations to the Service. The Second Comptroller held that the claimants have been private citizens ever since they originally left the Service. The cases were not similar, except in involving the important question referred to, and were tried separately. The court will not decide any of them until all such cases have been argued and submitted. On the ground that the claimants have not been legally in the Service, the Government has made counter claims amounting in certain cases to fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars.

THE friends of Major J. A. Brodhead, Pay Department, will be pained to learn of the sad misfortune which has befallen him. We are informed that he is hopelessly insane. He had recently been ordered to duty in the Department of Arizona, and had just reached his destination when his mental faculties gave way. He left Tucson, Arizona, this week, accompanied by an escort, for his home in Boston. Major Brodhead, it will be remembered, was robbed in Oregon some years ago of \$25,000, and another time was attacked by robbers, who shot and killed his clerk. It is thought that the recollections of these events were recalled to him upon his reaching his new field of duty, which preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to destroy his reason.

THE work of the House Military Committee thus far this session has mostly been upon private bills. It is now proposed to lay aside many of such bills and give consideration to the more general bills, of which there are several very important ones, awaiting action. Mr. Finerty's bills to re-organize Infantry regiments and regulate promotions in the Navy will probably be the first to receive attention. These bills will probably be reached within the next ten days or so.

THE Army Retiring Board which examined General Mackenzie at Bloomingdale Asylum, have submitted their report to the War Department. They found him incapacitated for service, and that his incapacity was incident to the Service. It is not known how soon the President will order his retirement.

OWING to the reduced number of Commodores in the Navy, Secretary Chandler has experienced difficulty in selecting efficient officers of suitable rank to fill some of the more prominent commands of the Service. One of the most important of these is the command of the New York Navy yard. Since Commodore Upshur was detached from that office to command the Pacific Station, the Secretary has been undecided whom to order as his successor. It is known that Commodore Fillebrown was his first choice, but when it was learned that he was averse to being ordered there, it was supposed that Commodore Luce would be selected. It is learned now, however, that Secretary Chandler is desirous of ordering Commodore Fillebrown, and that the order will probably be issued in a few days. Before that, however, the Secretary may decide otherwise.

THE Court of Inquiry, to meet in a few days at Fort Reno, I. T., has a somewhat unusual subject to look into—the facts in regard to the “creation and expenditure of a slush fund,” and the establishment and conduct of the quartermaster’s borrow and loan accounts with the post trader.” The “slush fund” is an unofficial arrangement, not often brought into its present prominence, and is undoubtedly in some respects a convenience, although the methods of raising and expending are all of doubtful propriety and not in accordance with the rigid system of accountability established in connection with military disbursements. What the “borrow and loan account with the post trader” is we can only conjecture.

THE Senate, on Thursday, by a vote of 36 to 25, passed the bill which had previously passed the House, authorizing the appointment of Fitz John Porter to the position of Colonel in the Army, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal, and authorizing the President, in his discretion, to place General Porter on the retired list as of that grade, General Porter, however, to receive no compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under the act. The bill passed is identical with that which the Senate adopted at the last session. It differs from the bill which the House has passed, by omitting the clause giving Porter “all the rights, titles, and privileges” held by him when dismissed, and in more specifically cutting off any back pay. The amended measure will have to go back to the House for concurrence.

The Democrats voted solidly for the bill, and six Republicans joined them, Messrs. Hoar, Jones, of Nevada; Cameron, of Wis., Pike, Sabin and Sewell. Messrs. Mahone, Lapham and Ransom did not vote. The chief speech against the bill was made by General Logan. The new Senator from Nebraska, Manderson, made his maiden speech against the bill.

THE claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: Chickering, John W., 1st lieutenant, 6th U. S. Cavalry; Reese, Henry B., major and paymaster, U. S. A.; Clarke, Alpheus E., 1st lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery; Hagan, Oscar, captain, retired, U. S. A.; Summerhayes, John W., 1st lieutenant, 8th U. S. Infantry; Forbush, Wm. C., captain, 5th Cavalry; Long, Andrew K., captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. A.; Meyer, Edward S., captain, retired, U. S. A.

THE nomination of Dr. Gunnell has not yet been acted upon by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. It has been informally discussed, but final action has been deferred until the return of acting chairman Hale from Maine. A meeting was held on Thursday but no business of importance was transacted.

CAPTAIN ARMES, the indefatigable, having failed to prevent the nominations of Cooper and Bigelow from receiving a favorable report from the Military Committee, turned his efforts to the Senate, where he succeeded in having the two nominations held over one day, after they were reported to that body from the Committee. They were both confirmed on Wednesday much to Captain Armes’ disappointment and chagrin.

THE claim of Captain Robert H. Montgomery, 5th Cavalry, was tried March 6th, that of Joseph H. Vanderalice, Captain, retired, March 10, and that of Captain Francis E. Lacey, 10th Infantry, March 11th. The cases of John H. McBleir, Jr., 1st Lieutenant, retired, and Benjamin F. Runkle, Major, retired, are set for the 17th. The cases of Frank T. Bennett, 9th Cavalry, and Vincent Palen, a retired chaplain, are also on the calendar of the Court of Claims.

THE experience of Major James Belger, a retired Quartermaster, U. S. A., is an illustration of the truth that “the evil that men do lives after them.” By a most arbitrary act of despotic power he was, in 1863, unjustly dismissed from the Army by Secretary Stanton, and he is still struggling with Congress for relief from the consequences of what has been shown to be a most cruel act on the part of Stanton, and for which he in the end expressed his deep regret. The facts in Major Belger’s case are set forth in the report of the Military Committee of the House in favor of a bill to give him the rank and emoluments he would have received had he been continued in the Army during the period between his dismissal and his restoration. In concluding their report, the Committee say: “Besides the honorable acquittal by the Court-martial, the honorable testimonials to his rectitude and efficiency by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department on the settlement of his accounts, the issuance of the executive order in 1867 for his restoration, and the unanimous report of the Senate Military Committee in 1871 that he ought to be restored to rank, pay, allowances, rights and privileges, as if never dismissed, we have also evidence in the affidavits and statements of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, General R. C. Schenck, and of Mrs. and Major Belger that subsequently even Mr. Stanton himself became convinced of Major Belger’s innocence and expressed his deep regret for the wrong he had done him and his wish to do what he could to repair it. From these facts and considerations your committee are led to the conclusion that while no such reparation as justice commands is now practicable, this bill will give all that Major Belger asks or expects, and therefore earnestly recommend its passage.”

If justice makes any claim upon an American Congress, the bill for the relief of Major Belger ought certainly to pass.

MR. LOGAN presented to the Senate, on Tuesday, a petition from the following officers stationed at Fort Cour d’Alene, urging the passage of the bill 3437, introduced in the House by Mr. Slocum, promoting to captaincies lieutenants of fourteen years’ service. A similar petition has also been presented in the House: James Ulio, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; Augustus B. Egbert, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; Abner Pickering, 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.; Sidney E. Clarke, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; John Kinzie, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.; John Q. Adams, 1st Lieut., 1st Cav.; W. J. Turner, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; Horace B. Sarson, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; C. W. Rowell, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.; J. M. Arrasmith, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.

The following officers of the 2d Inf. have signed a petition urging the passage of Mr. Finnerty’s bill, 3117, to reorganize the infantry regiments of the U. S. Army: Capt. Samuel McKeever, Capt. H. C. Cook, 1st Lieut. Augustus Egbert, 1st Lieut. O. E. Clarke, 1st Lieut. H. B. Sarson, 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, 1st Lieut. C. W. Rowell, 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Lieut. J. W. Arrasmith, 1st Lieut. James Ulio, 1st Lieut. W. J. Turner, 2d Lieut. F. T. Van Liew.

JOHN S. ALLANSON, of Minnesota, late 1st lieutenant, U. S. Army, petitions Congress for reappointment to his former rank in the Army and then place him upon the retired list. The petitioner represents that he is a civil engineer, and having lost his eyesight and being otherwise physically disabled is unable to perform any kind of labor, thus preventing him from earning a livelihood for himself and family. His father was a graduate of West Point in 1812 or 1813, as an artillery officer, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Miller. Allanson was appointed 2d lieutenant, 20th Infantry, March 7, 1867, and discharged Nov. 1, 1870. His father graduated in the class of 1814 and resigned April 23, 1820, after a service of nearly six years in the Artillery.

MR. O’NEIL presented in the House of Representatives on Monday a memorial from a large number of physicians and other citizens of Pennsylvania urging the passage of the bill to reappoint Dr. A. P. Frich an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, with the rank of 1st lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1882.

REFUSAL OF EVIDENCE BY PENSION ATTORNEY.

THE Commissioner of Pensions recently brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior a case in which an attorney in a pension case had withheld and persistently refused to file in the Pension Office evidence in his possession relating to the claim, and had refused further to prosecute the case until his demand upon the claimant for the payment of his fees had been complied with. In a letter to the Commissioner Secretary Teller defines the position of the department in the matter as follows: “If any attorney deems the fee allowed by law in a pension case insufficient to justify his taking the risk of collecting his fees after he has consented to represent the claimant, and has rendered some assistance in the prosecution of the claim, he need not, of course, consent to act as attorney in the case. But if he does consent, and, as attorney for the claimant, files the claim in the Pension Office, the department will not permit any delay in the adjudication of the claim, and the consequent obstruction to the business of the Pension Office growing out of an attempt by the attorney to secure the payment of any portion of his fee by refusing to communicate to the claimant the requirements of the Pension Office for evidence, or by failing to file such evidence when perfected.” It is the intention of the department hereafter to regard such conduct as a sufficient reason for disbarment of the offending attorney.

THE “hollow square” formation of which so much is heard during the present Egyptian campaign recalls a similar experience of the Irish Brigade at Talavera. “So my Connaught boys,” said Gen. Picton to them after the battle, “you let the Frenchmen get into your square to-day, did you?” “Well, your Honor,” answered a brawny Irish grenadier, with stern significance, “the blackguards got in, sure enough, but, bedad! they never got out again.”

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

FOLLOWING is the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes, as it passed the House March 6, 1884. We condense the detail of routine appropriations. The rest of the bill is given in full. The appropriation for the civil establishment was restored to the bill before its passage, as has been already stated.

Bureau of Navigation, \$120,000, including \$5,000 for introducing electric lights on board vessels of war and \$30,000 for navigation outfits of four new steel cruisers.

Bureau of Ordnance, \$173,000, including \$50,000 for the Torpedo Corps.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, \$42,700, including “heating apparatus for receiving ships.”

Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$230,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$125,000; and if the Secretary of the Navy shall not be able to maintain properly the whole number of naval hospitals now kept open on the amounts hereby appropriated for the maintenance of and civil establishment at naval hospitals, he shall close those which are least necessary to the service, and provide for the patients now cared for therein at such other naval hospitals as may be most convenient.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, \$1,130,000: *Provided*, That all enlisted men and boys in the Navy, attached to any United States vessel or station and doing duty thereon, and naval cadets, shall be allowed a ration, a commutation thereof in money, under such limitations and regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$1,020,000; and this amount shall be apportioned in monthly instalments during the next fiscal year; and the apportionment shall be adhered to, except in some emergency: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed thirty per cent. of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing here contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home.

Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$760,000; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of one million dollars made by the act approved March 3, 1883, for engines and machinery for the double-turreted, iron-clads be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated and made available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, for the purposes enumerated in this paragraph: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated costs of such repair shall exceed thirty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power.

Increase of the Navy: For completing the three new steel cruisers and one despatch-boat authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, as follows: *Chicago*, \$349,133.45; *Boston*, \$231,853.28; *Atlanta*, \$231,853.27; *Dolphin*, \$108,660; in all, \$921,500: the four pivot-guns of the *Chicago* to be mounted on Clark’s defective single gun turrets or V shields, of the same weight as is now allowed for the mounting and armor protection of the guns: *Provided*, That it shall not change the contract entered into by the Government for the construction of said vessels.

For completion of steam machinery and boilers, with necessary fittings for sea service, of steel cruisers and despatch boat, under contract with John Roach, as per act approved March 3, 1883: United States steel cruiser *Chicago*, \$220,000; United States steel cruiser *Boston*, \$155,000; United States steel cruiser *Atlanta*, \$155,000; United States despatch boat *Dolphin*, \$90,000; in all \$620,000. For completing equipment outfits of three new cruisers and one despatch boat, now in course of construction, \$78,600. For completing the *Mohican* at the Mare Island Navy Yard, \$50,000. For care and safe-keeping of the iron-clad monitors now in the hands of contractors, when they shall have been turned over to the Government by said contractors, \$5,000.

Naval line officers may be detained as instructors in mathematics or other branches of learning in any schools or colleges, according to the act of February 26 1859; but the total number of all naval officers so detailed shall not exceed forty.

Naval Academy, \$178,719.45.

Marine Corps, \$869,761.50; and from and after the passage of this act there shall be no appointments, except by promotion, to fill vacancies occurring in the list of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps until the number of such officers shall have been reduced, by casualties or otherwise, below seventy-five; and after the number of officers shall be reduced as above provided, the whole number of commissioned officers on the active list in the Marine Corps shall not exceed seventy-five.

Naval Asylum, to be paid out of the income from the Naval Pension Fund, \$59,813.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to report to Congress, at its next and each regular session thereafter, the amount expended during the prior fiscal year from the appropriations for the pay of the Navy, Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering, for civilians employed on clerical duty, or in any other capacity other than ordinary mechanics and workmen, and to submit, under the estimates for pay of the Navy and for the respective bureaus enumerated above, specific estimates for such civilian employees for the fiscal year 1886, and each fiscal year thereafter.

Sec. 3. That no officer whose name is borne on the retired list of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall hold position in the civil service or other employment of the Government, and draw the salary or compensation thereof, together with his pay as a retired officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: *Provided*, That any such retired officer accepting a position in the civil service or other employment of the Government may, at the time of acceptance, elect to take the salary of such position or in lieu retain his pay as a retired officer: *Provided further*, But the restrictions of this section shall not apply to any officer below the rank of major in the Army or Marine Corps, or commander in the Navy, who has been retired by reason of wounds received in service.

Pay of the Navy, not exceeding 8,250 enlisted men, \$6,917,600.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$390,000. And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers, clerks, or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy, in the grade having graduated pay held by such officer at the time of the passage of this act; and the record of all service of every such officer shall be entered in full, opposite his name, in the appropriate columns of the Navy Register, in the same manner as service in the regular Navy is credited: *Provided*, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officers: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give any additional or longevity pay to any such officer during the time of his service in the volunteer Army or Navy.

A question having arisen as to whether the clause in this bill concerning the detail of line officers to college duty will not interfere with existing laws governing the detail of engineer officers to such duty, an amendment will be offered to the above mentioned clause, providing that the act shall in no way conflict with the present law concerning the detail of engineers.

The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering recommends the insertion of an item appropriating \$100,000 for engines and machinery for the *New York*, now on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

A CORRESPONDENT favors us with the following original letter from the late Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, which has never before been published. It will be remembered that Mr. Sumner was in early life a reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States. In 1837 he went to Europe, carrying with him a letter from Judge Story, in which he was described as "a young lawyer giving promise of the most eminent distinction in his profession, with extraordinary attainments, literary and judicial, and a gentleman of the highest purity and propriety of character." He was received with unusual distinction in the highest circles, introduced by eminent statesmen on the floor of Parliament, and invited by the chief judges to sit with them in Westminster Hall. This letter, which was written during the controversy as to the Northeastern boundary, shows the patriotic use which Mr. Sumner made of the influence thus acquired. The Fairfield Mr. Sumner condemns to pedagogical punishment is probably John Fairfield, who was Governor of Maine at that time:

PARIS, April 16th, 1839.

DEAR S: I send you *Galignani's Messenger*, which contains a long article by me on our boundary question. You see that the basis of it is the admirable one in your paper of March 9th; it was first proposed to have that published in *crisis* in *serio*, but you are aware that it is not expressed in the most respectful language towards England, and then, there were a large number of considerations proper to be gone into, on account of recent articles in the London journals. The debates of 1783 also furnished some important light, calculated to have an influence on Englishmen. Its publication in *Galignani* secures it an immense circulation on the continent; besides which, there were 1,000 *exemplars* for distribution among M. P.'s in England. My friends Hume and Landon have also undertaken to have it republished in some of the London journals. You were right in saying that Englishmen had never studied our case. All who have studied it are with us. Remember, dear John, that I write for your own eye, AND NOT FOR THE PRESS. Do not mention any English names, if you allude to what I write. I have talked much with Lord Brougham, who is our partisan; Lord Jeffrey says England has not an inch of ground to stand on; and even the *Solicitor General* of the Crown volunteered to tell me that he thought we were right. The Cabinet have never looked at it. "That damned Melbourne," said Brougham, "has never read a paper about it." I told Brougham that all we wanted was such a dissection as would bring its merits out. "By God, it shall be dissected," was his lordship's energetic reply. Don't let this get abroad; for I shall be known at once to Englishmen as the repeater of it. Brougham tells me that Lord Ashburton will have more influence on the question than any body.

I was dining with Lord Holland the night the news came of Fairfield's conduct, and I held my head down with shame. There were peers and literary men, and all, of course, were scandalized by the vulgar and illiterate tone of his communications. All Americans abroad are ashamed of him. But neither Lord Holland or any of his guests know anything about the merits of our case. I said to my friend Lord Morpeth, one of the most conscientious members of the Cabinet—"Now, tell me, as between man and man, what you know about this question." "Nothing—I never read a paper about it," was his honest reply. You are right, then, in saying that Englishmen must study our side; and this recent occurrence may not be without its value in inducing them to study it. I have felt anxious to take advantage of my personal relations with Englishmen, and have addressed from Paris, where I now am, a large number of letters, asking their attention to the subject. Your course should be to provoke their attention by every possible way.

I have mentioned opinions expressed to me in conversation by several leading Englishmen. I might give you many more; but these will show you the state of their minds. Do not publish these or any allusion to them. They may guide you; but I dread being compromised, or suspected of repeating private conversations. Ever, dear John, yours truly,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Fairfield should have his breeches taken down and be spanked. Bah! how he has disgraced us! Think of his messages and letters! Pah! How they smelt! Remember me to Epes and also to Webb. What are chances at home? Who will be President? I leave to-morrow for Rome; but my address is *chez Messrs. Draper & Co*, Paris. Write soon.

C. S.

THE QUESTION OF A GOVERNMENT FOUNDRY

A JOURNAL correspondent, in conversation with Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, asked his opinion of the report of the Ordnance Foundry Board. "It is an admirable report in every respect," was his reply, "and I heartily concur in the recommendations contained in it. I only hope that Congress will adopt them and appropriate the necessary money for their execution. How could it help being a good report?" he asked. "The officers who composed the board were selected on account of their intelligence and experience, and every facility was offered them for obtaining all light possible on the subject. If their opinions do not meet with approval, whose would? Surely they know more about the subject than any one else. So satisfied was I that they would make sound recommendations that when I was before the Sub-committee on Appropriations last week, I recommended that they adopt and carry out the plan the board would propose, feeling sure that they would not go amiss. That was before I knew the contents of the report, and after I had read it in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL I saw no reason to change my mind in the least."

"Will the committee recommend the appropriation for the two foundries?" asked the correspondent.

"That I can't tell; the sub-committee seems very liberally disposed, but there are many things to be considered. The committee may conclude at the start that it is impracticable to build two separate foundries. One important point to be decided is how to obtain the material to be used. The recommendation of the board to purchase steel from the manufacturers is a good one, but the manufacturers will be unwilling to incur the expense of increasing their plant that they may be able to meet the demand, unless they are assured that the demand will be permanent; in other words, it will be necessary to make a permanent appropriation for steel. In case that is thought inadvisable the only other way is for Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount to enable the Government to manufacture its own steel. I would need \$900,000 at once, just to fit up the workshops for the Army alone. But I hope," he added, "that the recommendations contained in the report will be carried out."

Commodore Seward, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, was asked what he thought of the report. "A very satisfactory report," was the reply. "The board was composed of able and intelligent officers, and they evidently did all in their power to reach the most practicable and advisable conclusions. It is certainly a good idea to have our guns made complete in this country, where it is done partly by private parties or entirely by the Government. Perhaps it would be best for the Government to make its own steel, for in that way improvements might be reached by experiments which private parties would be loth to attempt. Still, the recommendations of the board that the material be manufactured by private companies should not be neglected. The plan will certainly prove satisfactory if Congress will appropriate a large enough sum for contracts to warrant these firms in putting up the necessary plant to perform satisfactory work."

"What do you think of the proposition to establish two separate foundries?"

"I think it is an excellent one. It would cost more, of course, than to establish only one general foundry, but I think the advantages to be secured would be of great benefit, and we would find that it paid in the end. We might take advantage from the experience of England in this respect. The results of having but one foundry in that country—I refer, of course, to Woolwich—have been disastrous until very lately, by running in a rut and following too conservative a course. A spirit of rivalry would be engendered by establishing two foundries, which would be sure to have beneficial results."

"How about the locations?"

"I am well satisfied. They are not perhaps the best in the country, but I feel sure that they are the very best at the disposal of the Government."

LIEUTENANT BERRY'S DISCOVERIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 5th, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of February 16th under the heading, "In Defence of Lieutenant Berry," Lieutenant "H. J. Hunt" referring to Berry's overland journey after the burning of the *Rodgers* in Saint Lawrence Bay, says: "One other fact should be borne in mind by the prejudiced; that this search of twelve hundred miles, prosecuted on his own resources and after the loss of his ship, resulted in the actual discovery by Berry himself of the fate of all three ships for which he sought; the *Jeannette*, the *Vigilant* and *Mount Wollaston*."

If you will kindly grant me space I propose to show that all discoveries yet made regarding the fate of the *Vigilant* and *Mount Wollaston* were made by the Revenue Steamer *Corwin*, and that before the *Rodgers* sailed from San Francisco. A sledge party consisting of two officers, one seaman, and two natives, were landed on the shore, from the *Corwin* on the 2d of June 1881, to the northwest of Kolnitchin Bay, with instructions to investigate certain rumors of the discovery of a wreck by natives, at some point on the Siberian Coast. On the 29th of the same month the party again joined the *Corwin* at Cape Serdze. On the 7th of July of the same year I made the following reference to this sledge party in an official report to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury:

"We reached the Tapkan settlement, the place appointed to meet our party and found them waiting for us. They had been as far North as Cape Wankaren Latitude 67 deg. 53 min. N., Longitude 176 deg. 53 min. W. They found the natives who discovered and boarded the wreck and brought away some of the articles found by them—one pair silver-bowed spectacles in a tin case; a pair of marine glasses; two table

knives, one marked on the handle with a letter V.; a whale-iron, marked B. K., and the name "Macy," probably that of the maker, a circle about one-fourth of an inch diameter, and five dots, probably the number of the boat to which it belonged; a large number of other things, principally carpenter's tools and galley utensils, were found in possession of the natives, but not having any marks by which they could be identified, were not taken. The facts, as learned by Lieut. Herring, are as follows: The party of three Chukchees were sealing along the edge of the ice, probably about November, 1880, when they discovered a dark-looking object, which upon examination proved to be the hull of a vessel, filled with water. The masts and boats were gone and the bulwarks stove. A pair of deer horns were attached to the end of the jibboom. In the cabin four corpses were found—three in the berth and one on the floor—showing evidence of having been dead a long time. No books or papers were saved by the natives, although they say they saw some in the cabin, but attached no value to them, as they could make no use of them. The wind was blowing hard at the time from the northward, so that they did not remain on board long. On the following day they again went out to look for the wreck, but it was not to be seen. The wind had changed to the southwest during the night, and started the drift ice, with which the ship was surrounded, in a northeasterly direction, of course taking the wreck along with it. They said they kept a good lookout afterwards, but saw nothing more of it."

The deer-horns on the jibboom are believed to be proof positive that the wreck was that of the *Vigilant*, that vessel being known to be the only one in the fleet marked in this way.

The articles obtained by the sledge party from the natives, some of which have since been identified as belonging to the *Vigilant*, and others to Capt. "Nye," of the *Mount Wollaston*, seem to indicate that both crews had been on board the *Vigilant*. That upon finding themselves beset, the *Mount Wollaston* had been abandoned, and her officers and crew had taken refuge on board the *Vigilant*. These facts were learned by the *Corwin's* sledge party on the 8th of June, 1881—eight days before the *Rodgers* sailed from San Francisco, and, as shown, were reported to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury from Saint Michael's, Alaska, on the 7th of July. As these discoveries of the *Corwin* were well known at Saint Michael's, and the *Rodgers* spent some days there about a month later, it is hardly possible that a knowledge of the fact escaped her officers. As nothing further has been discovered or made known in regard to the fate of the *Vigilant* or *Mount Wollaston*, I ask Lieut. Hunt by what right or upon what grounds he claims the credit of the discoveries of the fate of these vessels for Lieut. Berry.

In the matter of the discovery of the fate of the *Jeannette* by "Berry" during his land journey, I leave your readers to decide. "Berry" left Cape Serdze on the 10th of February and arrived at Nischin Kolymak on the 25th of March, 1882, and there learned for the first time what had been known in every quarter of the civilized world for about three months, the fate of the *Jeannette*. There is no more reason why learning the fate of this vessel from the inhabitants of Nischin Kolymak should be claimed as a discovery than if it had been learned from the inhabitants of St. Petersburg or London, or from the columns of the *N. Y. Herald*. If Lieut. Berry needs any defence, which I doubt, let it be by all means rest upon facts, and not upon borrowed glory.

C. L. HOOPER, Captain U. S. R. M.

GALLERY TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FEELING that a great interest is going to be taken this year, it may not be out of place to call attention to the importance of gallery practice, as it is the foundation of success on the range. Aiming and pointing drill is well, but it becomes tiresome. Gallery practice is always of interest, every shot made showing the error in aiming, and men, if left to themselves, would keep it up all day. Any barrack room is suitable; one of fifty feet is always attainable; for this a reduced target is made for 100, 200, 300, and 600 yards. To do this, divide the different dimensions of the targets, given in Laidley, by the quotient, arising from dividing the length of the field range by that of the gallery range—for example, 200 yards or 600 feet, divided by fifty feet, gives twelve. Now this with the different dimensions of target A, gives the bull's-eye, centre and inners, and size of your reduced target or post, a bull's-eye and centre, on a piece of paper, the diameter of bull being about .75 of an inch, and centre a little over two inches. Now paste this target on the outside of an oil can, filled with sand, one on each side, and on top and bottom to stop stray bullets, or with iron or heavy board for backing. Let the bull's-eye be from 4 feet to 4½ from floor, the leaf of sight at 100 yards, and gun aimed at lower edge of bull's-eye, will cover the distance of 100 or 200 yards, corresponding to the reduced targets, or for standing up off-hand practice.

For 300 yards, put one target with a bull's-eye only, so that the centre of it will be 2 feet, 6 inches from the floor. Above this put your reduced target so that the centre of its bull's-eye shall be five inches above the lower one, or 2 feet and 11 inches from the floor. With the leaf raised to 300 yards, and aim taken on lower edge of lower bull's-eye, hits will be made on the proper target. Position, kneeling.

For 600 yards, lying down on floor, put a bull's-eye, its centre 12 inches from the floor, above this your reduced target, with the centre of its bull's-eye, 12 inches from centre of lower one, or 24 inches from the floor. Sight at 600 yards, and aim at lower edge of lowest bull's-eye; hits will be made on your target. In fixing sight, owing to peculiarities of sighting, some have to be below, some above—this will be determined by experience. Light should be, if possible, from over head; if not, it should be from both sides, so as to shine on both sides of sight, and stronger at target than at firing point. Any windows between firing point and target should be darkened, so as not to have cross shadows. From 8 to 4 grains of powder is used for 50 feet; 4 to 6 up to 100 feet. A table in room, in rear of firing point, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, has on it the powder, balls, primers, etc. Men are told off in sets of 4's. No. 1 fires, goes to table, de-caps and re-caps, hands his shell to non-commissioned officer, who is careful to put in the exact

charge, and bullet well home on powder, kept in place by a few drops of melted lubricant. The shell is well oiled, and number 1 is ready to fire in his turn, and so on with the other numbers. When lubricant is not put over bullet before firing, the bullet home with something. The gallery should be entirely sheltered from the wind. At firing the gun should be held in position to insure the bullets leaving barrel. If iron targets are used, screens should be provided to shelter the marker; but with the oil can, filled with wood or dirt, it is not necessary—the marker standing to one side and front. The bullets are collected and reloaded. On the range, when a man does badly, he should be sent to "gallery practice." I have seen the worst men brought up under this system, and those that can't be should be discharged. If the above is faithfully carried out astonishing results will follow. Ordnance Notes 114 and 231 on reloading are important. A shell well lubricated, in this gallery practice, will last for months. With 75 marksmen out of every 100 men, as it should be, the Army will be a power to be feared, and the dynamiter soon will come down every time.

CONSOLIDATION OF NAVAL BUREAUS.—IV.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In one of our former letters, under the above heading, it was remarked that we had waited in vain to hear a single good reason for the proposed consolidation of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Construction. Last week we supposed that our longings were to be gratified, as Representative Calkins, of Indiana, made a speech on this and other subjects in Congress on Feb. 13. He says he knows "that constant clashing is occurring all the time in these two bureaus;" that last year in his remarks on the Appropriation bill he referred to "several instances" in which "it was found that the hull and the engines had been constructed without reference to each other, so that when the hull of the vessel was completed it was found that the engines and machinery did not fit at all," and that "in order to get the engines in the vessel it had to be torn apart, sometimes laid vertically (*sic*), and sometimes entirely reversed from the original intention."

Upon reading this we immediately resolved to change sides in the controversy and to advocate the consolidation of those wicked bureaus—and all others, as soon as we could learn the several instances from the *Congressional Record* of the previous session. There are only five—they are mentioned in the proceedings of Jan. 21, 1883; and of these, two relate to differences between the Bureaus of Ordnance and of Construction, with which we will not trouble ourselves further than to say that the recommendation to consolidate these two bureaus has not, we believe, been made yet; it seems as if it was necessary to draw the line at the Bureau of Ordnance.

The three "several instances" in which "the hull and the engines had been constructed without reference to each other" are as follows:

1. "The *Stenara*, another one of our vessels, was ordered not long ago to be temporarily repaired by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs for a cruise for the winter. Right on top of that order the Bureau of Steam Engineering sent an order that the *Stenara* should be repaired for a three years' cruise. Thus the parties in charge of the vessel were in possession of two orders from two bureaus, operating without any concert of action, and whose orders were directly in conflict." Now for the facts: All men acquainted with naval administration know that no bureau issues orders on its own responsibility; therefore if the Bureau of Steam Engineering ordered repairs for a three years' cruise they were authorized by the common superior; and if there was a variance in the time, that was probably authorized because it would cost little more to fit out a vessel's machinery for three years than for one. The conflict of orders so pathetically alluded to lasted just nine days.

2. "For the *Pinta*, one of our tugboats, the Bureau of Steam Engineering was ordered to get boilers ready. Without any knowledge of how she was built, that bureau went to work and repaired boilers for her. But when the boilers were finished it was found that they did not fit, so the *Pinta* had to be torn to pieces and the boilers turned around in order to get them in the ship at all. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs had gone on building the vessel without reference to or consultation with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering had gone on and built the boilers without reference to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs." Now for the facts: In conferences between the two bureaus it was fully agreed, in order to provide the *Pinta* with the largest possible boilers, to spring the iron deck-beams slightly at the hatch; drawings were made and the boilers built with reference to this agreement; but the Chief of the Bureau of Construction was reticent, and in the interval of several months before the vessel was completed, one set of drawings was mislaid, the alteration was not made in the deck-beams, but the upper flange of the main keelson and the cross keelsons were dressed off under the boilers. The frightful consequences were that the boilers were put in without being turned around or the *Pinta* being torn to pieces.

3. "Just after the war, . . . some immense engines were ordered to be built at the Navy-yard here. They were built, they cost an immense sum of money; without saying how much I will say \$600,000, that is in the neighborhood of what they cost. They were built for a vessel whose keel was never laid—a vessel that was never named. After the engines were built it was found necessary to tear out one end of the building in which they were constructed in order to get them out. Those engines were sold at last for old iron and realized about \$20,000." Now for the facts: Before the end of the war it was decided to build several ships of the *Wampago* class; they were ordered, hulls and machinery, several of them built, and according to Admirals Nicholson and Porter, one of them attained a speed which for war ships was unprecedented at the time; but the war ended and further work was stopped. We must confess to considerable embarrassment in approaching the subject of the vessel for which the Washington Navy yard engine was completed—it is the embarrassment of riches, for in point of fact, that engine was intended for two different ships. One "vessel that was never named" was called the *Bon Homme Richard*, her drawings were made, and the laying down had been begun in the mould loft in Philadelphia, and if the necessities of war had not compelled the building of the *Wampago*'s hull of wood instead of the then almost unattainable iron, this ship might now have been ready to emulate her glorious predecessor, though it would require another John Paul Jones to go "into the chops of the Unhellen and board the lion in his den." When the war ended, new hulls were to be built and the engine was then to have been put into the *Admiral*, a vessel the keel of which was so unmistakably laid that she had been on a protracted trial trip which proved that her first engine, designed by other parties than the Bureau of Steam Engineering, drove her at a very decidedly less speed than the *Wampago*. Circumstances prevented the substitution, but the engine which cost less than one-half of what Mr. Calkins states, (not an excessive price at that time for a confessedly immense en-

gine) was not sold as old iron for \$20,000 or any other sum, and the tearing out of the end of the building in moving the engine from its setting foundation, consisted in widening a side door about two feet, to avoid the trouble of transporting the parts in a roundabout way through the main door.

So that the "several instances" in which "the engines and machinery did not fit at all," and which have just enough foundation to mislead, resolve themselves into the nothing of the keelsons "in one of our tug boats;" there has been nothing "laid vertically"—whatever that means, nor "entirely reversed," and none of the vessels instanced have been "torn apart." Did ever mountain in such painful labor bring forth a more ridiculous mouse? No wonder, if "This is the way our Navy has been going on for many years," the modest and sapient conclusion is arrived at—"I say it ought to be re-organized."

There can be no possible doubt that Mr. Calkins was as thoroughly victimized by misinformation in 1883, as he has been by doctored "tables of officers" in 1884, and having given a loose rein to a vivid imagination in the former years he clinches his "argument" in this Congress with a quotation from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, to which we have already given attention when we said that the alleged impossibility of the two bureaus in question agreeing has never yet been found, and that if it existed, the Advisory Board would reconcile the differences.

We have room at present for but one observation: Let Congress vote how it will and upon what it will, but let it spare thinking men its "reasons" for voting, when they have no better foundation than the baseless rhetoric of Mr. Calkins and the disproved prophecies of Mr. Chandler.

VULGAR.

"TO BEAT ASSAILING DEATH."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In looking over the annual report of the Army Mutual Aid Association, no greater argument in favor of our younger officers joining the Association can be adduced than a paragraph to be found on page 9 of said report, viz.: "At this moment there is before the Secretary of War for consideration two applications from the friends of young officers lately deceased to have paid by the Government the funeral expenses of these officers, neither of whom were members of the Army Mutual Aid Association."

Every officer in the service ought to have sufficient pride in his composition to save enough money out of his salary to pay for his funeral expenses, at least, and not force his friends to go begging to the Secretary of War or the Government for means to defray such. The Army Mutual Aid Association offer cheap facilities to save at least sufficient money, by each and every officer in the service, young or old, to defray the last expenditure we shall be called upon to make, and not die a pauper. If each officer who is solely dependent upon his salary would reflect upon this subject, he would assuredly join an institution that will relieve his name from the stigma that always attaches to pauperism, and no other word can one apply to the United States Army officer who dies and does not leave enough means to pay for his own burial, but forces his friends to go begging for money enough to do it, when, by the expenditure of a few dollars annually, which he will never miss, he can at least die independent. A genuine *esprit de corps* would make every officer in the Army a member of the "Army Mutual Aid Association," the reasons for which are as long as the moral law.

TEMPUS FUIGIT.

LINEAL PROMOTION FOR SUBALTERNES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The personal item columns of the JOURNAL, date of the 1st inst., contain the following notice: "The death of Capt. Bates, 1st Inf., will now give Lieut. Scott, of that regiment, his captaincy, after a total service of close on to seventeen years," and you could truthfully have added, "promotes him over the heads of one hundred and fifty 1st lieutenants who have served even longer, and some of them in one grade, thanks to that very unequal and unjust system, regimental promotion."

The last register shows sixteen 1st lieutenants who have served in that grade longer than he has been in service, and some of whom, under the present system, must yet wait years for promotion, and who, when they apply for redress in some form, are practically told, "The old way is good enough, and what are you going to do about it?"

Promote all grades alike and have all regimental, or all LINEAL.

MONTANA, March 5, 1884.

THE OATH OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., March 6th, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I am at a loss to see how the bill of Mr. Ingalls can relieve members of the Fitz John Porter Court from the operation of their oath of secrecy as to the vote or opinion of other members. Their oath is a fixed thing, and no earthly power can relieve them. This oath was not taken to Congress; Congress formed no party to it. If the oath is to mean anything on earth to an Army officer, it is a solemn affirmation before God, and there is but one possible way for any one so bound to be in a position to disclose another's vote. That way is provided in the oath itself, and forms part of it. Some one of the members while as a witness before a proper tribunal can, in due course of law, be questioned as to his own and other votes; but in no other way on earth can such a disclosure be made without rendering one's self liable for perjury.

HONOR.

It is said that the President and Secretary of War are of opinion that Congress has not the power to absolve members of a court-martial from the injunction of secrecy, and that there is a prospect that, even if the Ingalls bill, which has that end, should be passed, it would be vetoed. In its report in favor of removing the stigma of cashiering from the record of Myron E. Dunlap, a lieutenant of volunteers, the House Military Committee said recently: "Your committee contends, however, that Congress has power to set aside and make void the judgment of a court-martial, although it may be regular and strictly in accordance with military law. The power of Congress to legislate upon all subjects that fall within the purview of the Constitution is unlimited, unless the Constitution, expressly or by implication, forbids the exercise of the power. Congress has no power to pass a bill of attainder or an *ex post facto* law, nor any law which will impair the obligations of contracts. But when Congress enacts laws and articles of war which subject certain classes of the people to their control, to the performance of certain duties, or to the duties of the military or naval service, it can surely undo and extinguish that which has been done, regular or irregular, in pursuance of such laws, unless the undoing of it should violate some mandate of the Constitution."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE QUESTION OF THE VETERANS.

MAJOR GARDNER, of the Corps of Judge Advocates, U. S. Army, is undoubtedly a good lawyer, but, it seems to us, ignorant laymen, that he beats his law out a little thin when he endeavors to make a charter, conferred by a State Legislature upon an organization of National Guard Veterans, cover the authority to confer military rank and titles. We fear that in this case the persuasive influence of "Veteran" dinners has proven too much for Coke and Blackstone, or that an amiable desire to serve a client has somewhat dimmed the Major's usually keen perception of law points. The New York Military Code, para. 75 and 76, as we have before stated, punish as a misdemeanor, the offence of associating together as a military company or organization. "Such independent military organizations as are now in existence" are exempt from the operation of this prohibition. The uniformed Veterans of the 7th Regiment are, Major Gardner holds, one of those independent organizations. As a matter of fact the Major is mistaken. The only organizations recognized at Albany as such "independent Military organizations," are the Albany Burgess Corps, the Utica Citizens Corps and the Old Guard of New York City, which have been chartered as such. The code as submitted to the Legislature referred to "such independent military organizations as are now in existence by law." The words "by law" were stricken out in the Legislature and the code passed as it stands.

There are other organizations that might claim a place under this section as it stands; so far as we know these are the Jackson Corps, Albany; the Sumner Corps, of Syracuse; the Buffalo City Guard; Powers' Corps, Rochester; Greenleaf Guard, Rochester; and the Lincoln Guard, New York City. We are not absolutely sure that we give their designations correctly, as they do not report to headquarters, are not subject to military duty, and the Adjutant General has no official knowledge of their existence. An opinion on this subject which is much more sound and sensible than that given by Major Gardner is the one given by Mr. Frederick R. Coudert who has written a paper on the subject of the status of Veterans in answer to a request from Mr. Edward Kemp, an old member of the Seventh Regiment, who has applied to him for an opinion. Mr. Coudert cites the provisions of the code and says:

It seems to me very plain that the action of the uniformed veterans in assuming and wearing uniforms and indications of grade similar to those in use by the National Guard has not been lawful since the passage of the act last cited. Until that prohibitory statute was passed the practice of the veterans in discharging military titles among themselves was probably as innocent in law as it was harmless in fact. The wearing of uniforms, straps and stars, being free from any fraudulent design, was equally blameless. There was no more offence in designating the officers of the association as colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, etc., than there would have been in requiring that the head of the Board should be a duke, the vice president a marquis and the treasurer a baronet. . . . It was natural enough for the gentlemen connected with this organization to keep up their military traditions by adopting distinctive marks that stamped it as non-civilian. This is still quite open to them, provided, however, they shall not wear those in use by the National Guard. So long, however, as they continue their present course, it seems to me very clear that they violate the statute above referred to. It may seem harsh, and in a certain sense unjust, that a lawful practice should become unlawful without any act on the part of the person indulging in such practice. But this is no argument against the law itself, which does not violate any such acquired and vested rights as are the subjects of constitutional protection. The Legislature may not have the right to dictate what clothes the citizen shall wear nor affix any title to his name which he prefers to omit, but it may, I think, provide that titles and uniforms adopted by the State for its militia shall not be assumed by persons, however respectable, without legal authority.

I ought to add here, in order to prevent misconception of my meaning, that the express prohibition of the statute only applies to the outward symbols worn by the veterans. Whatever may have been the intention of the act, it does not by its terms, exclude them from the enjoyment of such titles as they may choose to adopt, provided they do not follow up such adoption by wearing the corresponding and outward insignia. Thus, the president may, I think, be designated and known as "Major General" without violating the letter of the statute, but we may not cause two embroidered stars to be attached to his shoulder straps, and so on through the inferior grades of military rank.

It is obvious, of course, that in this country, any free and independent citizen can call himself what he pleases, but when he assumes a military title which has not been conferred upon him by competent authority, and his right to use it is called in question, the less he says about the matter the better. At the same time, the prohibition of the Code and, "Old Veteran" is quite right when he says, in a letter to the New York Herald:

That respectable, elderly gentlemen, engaged in commercial pursuits, should delight to array themselves in gaudy uniforms, lavishly trimmed with gold lace, gird on expensive dress swords and clap on top of all a big chapeau, such as Napoleon I. and his marshals wore, and call each other colonel, major, and captain, is absurd enough; but whose business is it? Are these gentlemen subordinate to any military authority any more than the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion or any other chartered benevolent association? The generals and colonels who signed the obnoxious manifesto must have been "a little off," as the boys say, for the veterans do not belong to their brigades or regiments, and are in no way subordinate to them. The officers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard might, with equal right and propriety, issue a manifesto against the use of naval titles by the yachtsmen of New York and Brooklyn. It can't be possible that the Legislature will pass a law depriving the freeborn American citizen of his inalienable right to dub himself general, colonel or judge, and at the request of officers "who never set a squadron in the field."

At the same time we advise gentlemen who wish to indulge in this otherwise harmless pastime to keep well within the provisions of the Code governing in this case.

A very sensible resolution, offered by Mr. Edward Kemp, proposing the appointment of a committee to ascertain the military status of the Veterans was rejected by a heavy majority. The following resolutions were passed:

"That the Veterans deeply deplore the efforts of any individual member, or of officers of the National Guard, unconnected with

this organization or with the regiment, to attempt to disturb the affectionate and respectful relations which have always subsisted between the two, and this organization further deplores and expresses its decided disapproval of any attempt to impair its efficiency or solidarity as an independent veteran military organization chartered by the State, and

"That this veteran organization has always considered itself as an independent military organization, recognized by law, and subject, under the Military Code, to the orders of his Excellency the Governor, in case of emergency or necessity, to aid the National Guard in quelling invasion, insurrection, riot, or breach of the peace.

"That this organization, as a conservator of the peace, long recognized by the State, will continue, as heretofore, to respond with fidelity and alacrity to the call of duty on a public emergency, and to maintain the reputation of the corps for strict and attentive performance thereof, and this organization invites attention to the services it has already performed, and to the character of its members, and the record they have made for themselves by long and honorable service in the Seventh Regiment, as evidences of the respect and confidence to which this organization believes itself entitled and justified in continuing to expect from the constituted authorities and citizens of this State.

"That the Colonel of this organization, and six members to be appointed by the chair, constitute a committee with full power to take such action to protect and conserve the interests and rights of this organization as they may deem necessary or desirable.

A statement was read by the Paymaster showing that the funds of the Association, for benevolent and other purposes, had increased during the last eight years from about \$7,000 to more than \$11,000, and that \$8,000 had been devoted to benevolent objects meanwhile. Before the meeting adjourned the Secretary entertained the meeting by reading various letters, written by Col. Clark during the past few years, expressing "pride and pleasure" in having such an organization as the Veterans connected with the 7th Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Brown presided over a strictly private meeting of the Veterans of the 22d at Pinard's on Wednesday.

UNITING FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.

The capacity for united action shown by the colonels and general officers of the National Guard of New York and Brooklyn in their movement against their "veteran" organizations suggests the possibility of their also uniting in other ways for the promotion of the general interests of the Guard. By joining their forces they can accomplish much towards developing the possibilities of the Guard, ridding it of excesses, and transforming it into a force organized in all respects with sole reference to actual service. The field for exertions in such a direction is just at present quite extensive. For example, there are several regiments in danger of complete collapse for want of armories, and in some instances good company officers. Others, and especially the Seventh, are prospering with magnificent armories and full corps of officers. The less fortunate ones are fighting their individual battles at Albany and elsewhere, with but poor prospect of success, and they stand equally isolated in their struggles against other difficulties. What may be impossible to individual exertions may be accomplished by the united efforts of many, and those whose position is a strong one should exert themselves for the relief of their hard pushed and distressed comrades. The various squabbles which have lately kept the guard agitated, not alone interfere with its interior progress, but lower it also in the estimation of the public, who furnish the sinews of war, and whose sympathy and good will are therefore absolutely essential. Under the most favorable circumstances, the militia has always been made the subject of sneers and derision, and it is of the utmost value to the National Guard to make it clear that it is an organization of soldiers united for the common good, instead of a mob of ignoble quibblers. "All for one and one for all."

While we intend to hold ourselves aloof from the personal questions raised by the recent movement against "veteran" organizations, we are free to say that in its general purpose it was a wise movement, and neither questions of sentiment or the quibbling of lawyers should obscure the real issue, which is whether military uniforms and titles are to be confined to their legitimate purpose, or made the sport of personal vanities, and the means of misleading the public as to the real status of those who assume them without proper authority. These veteran battalions are without discipline, military responsibility, and organization, except their arbitrarily assumed titles and division into bodies with military designations. Organized primarily for pleasure and sociability, they are not even useful for ornament, for the absurdity of their dress must be apparent to any practical observer. The number of recruits they bring to the active organizations is of no consequence so long as the influence of their example upon these organizations is demoralizing to them as military bodies, misleading young men with the idea that the serious business of training for war can properly be made the means of personal display, and that the primary object of joining a military organization is to have a good time. The natural result of such an influence is to return to the "fuss and feathers" régime of the old "militia" days. However estimable these gentlemen belonging to these organizations may be in private life, in their gaudy, hybrid veteran dress they are out of place, and the sooner they learn to see themselves in this respect as others see them the better. Those of them who so "dearly love" the old associations that they cannot master their military ardor, should resume the musket and join the ranks of the active regiments, and those who are unequal to this should lay aside their military paraphernalia, and, hereafter, present themselves in the proper and self-respecting garb of the private citizen. Let them remember that "the post of honor is the private station."

The resignation of Brigadier General Graves has been accepted.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Reduction of clerical labor, simplification of the system of correspondence, returns, etc., are among the subjects prominently before the Guard just at this time, and some valuable suggestions for improvement have recently been made. There is one point, however, which seems to have been overlooked, and that is the unnecessary verbiage which characterizes the orders issued from the headquarters of several of the regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions. As an example, we quote the following: "This regiment will assemble at the Armory, in fatigue uniform, white cross belts, on * * * for review, etc. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. Field and Staff will report to the Commandant, and Non-Commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps to the Adjutant at the hour of assembly." (Or same date and place.) When a regiment is ordered to assemble at a certain place, the field and staff, as well as the buglers and drummers, are included, unless specially excepted, and, furthermore, both know, or ought to know, to whom to report without special directions. The privates might with equal propriety be ordered to report to the 1st sergeant. Brevity and terseness are required in military correspondence more than in any other, and all superfluous phraseology should be omitted from orders. Such phrases as that quoted are not only entirely superfluous, but also in bad taste.

An officer who signs an official document should first write his name and then affix his rank or title. This is also lost sight of in various cases, and we often notice military communications signed "Colonel A. B.," or "Captain C. D." The proper way is "A. B., Col.," etc. We submit these remarks for the consideration of those concerned.

MILITIA IN CONGRESS.

The Committee on Militia on March 12 instructed its chairman to favorably report the bill for the special and uniform instruction of State militia. It provides that the Secretary of War, upon the application of a Governor of a State, shall detail from line officers of the Regular Army above the rank of first lieutenant one officer to act as instructor of tactics, customs of service and all things appertaining to the military service. Such detail shall continue during such period as the Governor of the State may require. Regular Army officers so detailed will, in addition to their current yearly pay, be entitled to commutation of quarters and forage for two horses. The bill making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia was also favorably reported. The amount is increased to \$600,000 annually for equipments, ammunition, ordnance stores, tents and camp equipage, to be apportioned under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of representatives or delegates to which each State and Territory respectively is entitled in Congress, 250 regularly uniformed commissioned officers and enlisted men for each representative being the basis of the apportionment of the appropriation. The Secretary of War is made the custodian of all property so distributed. The District of Columbia is included in the list of Territories entitled to the benefits of the act. And finally the Secretary of War is authorized to sell at cost price to the respective States such uniform clothing as may be in the Quartermaster's Department as they may need to uniform their said militia.

COLONEL WARD AND THE VETERANS.

The following letter, written by Colonel Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d New York, verifies the statement made last week in these columns as to the stand of Col. Ward on the veteran question:

In reply to the resolutions adopted by your association, Feb. 21, relative to my action in signing a circular deprecating the wearing of uniforms by exempt members of the National Guard and the assumption of military titles and insignia of rank by the officers of the Uniformed Veteran Battalion, such officers not being commissioned by the State, I have to reply that, while conceding that courtesy would seem to demand that the responsible heads of the Uniformed Veteran Battalion should have been notified of the contemplated action of the signers of the document in question previous to its being given to the public through the medium of the press, I feel that I cannot consistently or honorably withdraw my signature therefrom or recede from the position taken by me.

A careful consideration of the document convinces me, upon reflection, that it contains statements which do not apply to the Veteran Battalion of the 23d Regiment, unwarrantable expressions, that I should insist upon having expunged before signature, were the matter again to be submitted to me. My action was entirely free from any personal feeling, and purely of an official character as the commanding officer of the 23d Regiment.

It is much to the credit of the colonel to have taken this manly position. To "eat crow" is a humiliating procedure under any circumstances; but to see a man who poses before the public as a warrior and a commander and leader of a regiment of soldiers, publicly plead the "baby act," is a particularly piteous spectacle. One exhibition of this kind is sufficient for the National Guard.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The wing drill on Friday evening, March 7 (Companies A, B, E, F, and H, equalized into fronts of 16 files), demonstrated an immense improvement since the beginning of the season. The drill ranks among the best we have witnessed here for a long period, and the fruits of the systematic, gradual plan on which the instruction of this regiment has been conducted, were discernible in every movement. Col. Porter, who had recovered from his slight indisposition, handled the regiment in person with that rapidity of succession of movement and disregard of stereotyped routine evolutions which are his well known peculiarities, and had the satisfaction of seeing his commands generally promptly obeyed and executed, and there was no doubt that when the whole was over that every participant in the drill left the hall with the conviction that the two hours there had been well spent, and that he had learned something. The 22d's battalion drills are conducted on strictly military principles, and no mistake goes uncorrected, a fact which several of the guides who had neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of the adjutant's theoretical class found out to their sorrow, for wherever one of them showed any marked shortcoming he was relieved and replaced on the spot. For the honor of the corps of non-commissioned officers of this regiment it must be said, however, that they attend the class diligently and regularly, and that the percentage of habitual absentees is very small. The results of the instruction given in this class are too manifest to be disregarded, and those regiments who have neglected the establishment of an institution of

this kind should lose no time in imitating the 22d in this respect.

When the formation had been completed it was again found that the line overlapped the length of the hall, and one company had to manoeuvre in rear. As stated in one of our recent reports, this company loses a large portion of the instruction; but as a formation into four commands would not reduce the line, and as it is not considered advisable to throw 16 files out of the drill altogether, the smallest of two evils is chosen, and the company is allowed to participate in the drill with such facilities as are available under the circumstances. The principal portion of the drill consisted of ployments and deployments right and left in front, on and to the right and left, in double and quick time, with the utilization of all possible combinations, movement after movement being executed with the utmost rapidity, and it is only true to state that, as a whole, this series of exercises was executed in a very successful manner. A generally much neglected point—the indiscriminate repetition, etc., of commands on the part of the company officers—received particular attention on this occasion, and as Colonel Porter had evidently well digested the matter beforehand, the officers received some timely and valuable hints on the subject, and a good deal of unnecessary shouting, and, consequently, a corresponding amount of confusion, was avoided. Officers were carefully instructed, wherever necessary, as to their positions during the drill. The step in double time, which, from continued practice on the armory floor, seemed to have become defective and reduced in length, was looked after particularly; the loadings and firings were practiced, and a number of advances in column of subdivisions by the flank and formations of line to the front closed the drill, which, as stated above, was one of the most instructive of the season.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. James H. Jones.—A battalion of this regiment, four companies, A, H, K and G, twelve files front, was instructed by Colonel Jones, assisted by Major Riker at the Armory on Monday, March 10th. The battalion was neatly and handsomely turned over by Adjutant Schermerhorn, and on taking command the Colonel broke into column of fours from the right to march to the left, the same movement being executed by company, the turns being well executed. Several marches in column of fours and by company were then performed, the battalion being remarkably steady, as regards step and distances. From column of companies right in front, close in mass in fourth company was ordered, but the Captain of the latter company failing to comprehend the movement wheeled to rear instead of standing fast. He was alone in his error, however, and had to change after the other companies were dressed. After taking wheeling distance, and circling the room the companies were wheeled into line and the battalions advanced, not a particle of distance being lost. From the column of fours, on the march, ployments into column right and left in front were well executed, officers, guides, and men being all that could be desired. The deployments on right, left and interior companies were clean and neat, while the deployments faced to the rear, were rapid and correct. The Colonel then turned over the battalion to the Major, who executed a number of ployments and deployments, marches in column of companies and by fours, with the Manual on the march and at a halt. Major Riker held the battalion well in hand, the men were steady and officers prompt and not a single blunder was observed during this portion of the drill, though the manual would bear some improvement. On resuming command the Colonel continued the close column movements, nearly all of them being to the left. During one of these we were prepared to see a mixture, but were most agreeably disappointed. The command was marching in column of fours with the fourth company at the head of the column, but with the right in front, when close column in first company right in front was given. The fourth company wheeled and promptly halted, while the rear companies broke to the rear and completed the movement in good shape, and to the apparent satisfaction of the instructor. After several marches by the flank of companies, line was formed and the loadings and firings executed, and even here considerable improvement was shown: the men were steady, the motions were fairly observed, while the file closers looked carefully after their duties without the usual gabble. Divisions were formed from column of companies on the march and at the halt, and companies reformed. An oblique change of front forward on first company was fairly performed, but was necessarily crowded on account of the limited space of the drill room, and the companies failed to support arms until instructed to do so by the Colonel. The drill lasted for almost two hours, and was pronounced in our hearing by the Colonel as the best drill he had ever seen in the regiment, and he especially complimented his company commanders at the close. The drill was indeed a good one, and though the extreme precision of the touch of elbow and perfectness of alignment were not always maintained, the rapidity and correctness with which the movements were completed deserve warm praise. Companies B, E, F and I, drilled on Thursday 13th. A full report will be given in next week's JOURNAL.

The first of the "at home" parties of Company F of this regiment, at the Armory, on Thursday, March 6, fulfilled the expectations of Capt. Murphy. The company, sixteen files, in full dress—State service uniform—had a most successful drill in the school of the company, manual of arms, and loadings and firings. During the evening Col. Jones presented ex-Capt. Samuel V. Healy, on behalf of the company, with a beautiful French clock and ornaments, as a souvenir of his long and faithful efforts on behalf of the company while its commander. At 9:30 the floor was cleared for dancing, and all enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The captain announces that the second of the "at home" parties and company drill will be held on Thursday, April 8.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Lieut. Col. Theodore Gates.—The Thirteenth formed on Thursday evening, March 6, with ten commands of twelve files front, for a series of battalion exercises, under the command of Lieut. Col. Gates. Twelve files are not quite up to the wonted turnout of the regiment, and look like a slight falling off, which may, however, have been only accidental on this occasion. With the entire regiment out, there is only space for a limited number of manoeuvres, and a drill of this sort is therefore not as instructive as a mere wing drill. On general principles, however, the manoeuvres were executed in a very creditable manner from the formation, which was prompt and clean, to the end. There were the regulation wing exercises, with marching, countermarching, passages by companies, divisions, etc., for which this regiment is famous, and whose exact execution requires a great amount of preparation and practice on the part of the instructor; and if, therefore, on this occasion some of the usual combinations were omitted, and some did not "dovetail" with the usual precision, this should not be laid to the charge of the commander, who handled the battalion quite well. In the marching at right shoulder Company G deserves to be com-

plimented on the steady bearing of the men and the uniform slope of the muskets. More or less improvement in this respect would seem desirable in all the companies, and especially in C, whose defect, however, is natural, if it be considered that the company has been built up quite recently, and that, with a few exceptions, the men were rushed through the school of the soldier and prematurely put in the ranks, in order to present a respectable company front. This was unavoidable. In column of companies and in column of divisions the regiment marched quite steadily, with firm, swinging step and straight alignments, and all the manoeuvres of this sort were executed in a manner highly creditable. A number of advances by wing at charge bayonets formed an unusual and novel feature. The loadings and firings, and the manual, were executed with the usual snap and precision of the regiment, and looked well in spite of the extra pause in the support and order. In column of fours the place of the captain is by the side of the leading guide, and not opposite the first four, a fact to which we especially call the attention of the commander of Company F, whose conception on this point appeared erroneous during the entire drill. At the commands arms port and open chamber, the men come to arms port and open the chambers, the officer who inspects walks along and takes as good a look at the muskets as he can in that position and that ends the matter. The company commander who, in this case, took hold of the barrels, pushed the muzzles down and looked through the chamber, was wrong, and acted absurdly, and we hope he will take this hint and avoid a repetition of such a performance in future. A somewhat free and easy manner of swinging their arms characterizes nearly all the officers, as well as the Sergeant Major and the other non-commissioned officers, a habit of which they should strive to break themselves without loss of time; and this concludes the list of defects which came under our notice at this drill—small defects, all of them, but which, nevertheless, detract greatly from the effect of the whole. The performance, as a whole, was much above the average, and it gave us satisfaction to see the 13th doing so well.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. George D. Scott.—The battalion drill announced for Tuesday evening, March 11, consisted of a series of guard mounting, under the instruction of Adjutant Johnston. The turnout was extremely small, but what there was of it was, previous to the beginning of the regular drill, inspected by Colonel Jewett, who had an easy, short task, which enabled him to "take in" some of the companies of the 71st on the same evening. Although this regiment has been frequently instructed in the mysteries pertaining to mounting guard, and has served with credit a tour at the camp in 1882, the performance on this occasion showed that they have either never learned anything about guard duty, or that they forget everything as soon as the instructor is out of sight. Old sergeants should certainly know all about it by this time, and there is therefore no excuse when they prove themselves ignorant even of how to march on their details. This was the case here; the first detail was not brought up to the Sergeant Major, but halted about three yards in front of him and then brought to its proper position by a sidestep. Several of the sergeants made their reports inaudibly, and omitted to give the command front, after rear open order. The Adjutant, before going any further, ordered the details back, and directed a new formation, which was somewhat of an improvement, but still fell a good deal below what it should be. The steadiness of the men in ranks could also be much improved. In inspecting their details before marching on, sergeants should remember that it is incorrect to give the command open boxes first and inspect the muskets afterwards, which was done here in at least one case. While referring to this subject it would be well to call attention to a recent decision by the General of the Army, which requires the cartridge box, on occasions like this, to be worn behind. The cartridge box in front is in an awkward position. It interferes with the manual, and is likely to become scratched and battered in the handling of the piece. The officers of the guard went through the inspection of the guard in fair manner, and up to the wheel of the platoons into line after passing the officer of the day everything went smoothly, but here the second platoon instead of wheeling into line, simply made a change of direction, and the subsequent movements became therefore incorrect. The same movement was repeated with the same lack of success, and Adjutant Johnston's disgust and his remark that he was not there to teach movements by fours and wheelings by platoons was therefore quite justifiable. The men as a rule when they had been posted walked their beats in an unmilitary, careless manner, a result largely due to the evident want of care on the part of the officers of the guard, under whose very eyes the whole proceeding took place from beginning to end, but who did not appear to make the slightest attempts at correction. Under the present circumstances it would be advisable to establish a class for instruction especially for the junior officers under the direction of the Lieut.-Colonel or the Major. This could have the effect of causing all to "read up" and keep posted during the period of comparative inactivity to which the regiment is of necessity reduced.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—In the absence of Colonel Clark, Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith opened the battalion drill season on Wednesday evening, March 12th, with Companies C, G and K, divided into 6 commands of 16 files each. It was a neat, well handled drill, which, with the exception of a few unimportant hitches, passed off in a very smooth manner from formation to end. Still the need of such drills was plainly apparent through the whole performance, and it seems strange that they are only taken up at so late a period in the season. The junior officers, especially, lack practice in handling commands and for this reason it would be well to divide the battalion into as many companies as can be manoeuvred advantageously of, say, 12 files each. In the opening march in column of fours the alignment and uniform distances between fours throughout the whole battalion was commendable, and this was kept up through the entire drill, and the loss of time in dressing and gaining lost distances was, therefore, reduced to the minimum. The next movement consisted of breaking by fours from both flanks in succession, and they were in each case executed with commendable exactness. The advances in battalion front were, as a rule, good, and the alignments in the battalion proper were better preserved than in the line of files closer, who, apparently, were unable to see anything beyond the narrow space covered by their own companies, and the result was a uniformly very crooked line. The command, centre forward, fours left and right, was very prettily executed, but when the double column had been halted and the command, right and left front into line, had been given, the first halt occurred, through the failure of posting the markers at the preparatory command, an error due to a slight misconception of the movement on the part of the Major, which, although it did not amount to much, yet caused a short interruption in the manoeuvres which had so far followed each other in clear and rapid succession. During the repetitions of the movements which followed, Col. Smith timed his commands to suit the ideas of the Major, but, after drill, reference to the book showed that the latter was in error. The instructor then proceeded to the formation of line from double column of fours by the command fours right left companies on right into line, which turned out a prettily executed movement, then advanced in line, halted, and broke by companies from the right to march to the left and ended by executing on the right into line

from column of companies. In the last named movement the usual mistake of halting the companies too close to the line was again committed. They should be halted 3 yards in rear as prescribed by Paragraph 456 of the Tactics. After this, line was formed by the command fours left rear companies left front into line in good shape, followed by formation of companies to the front from column of fours, marches in company column, wheels into line, more columns of fours, and formation of line from column of companies—all very precisely and handsomely executed, except the last-mentioned manoeuvre, which was spoiled by the second company (from the head of the column), which altogether misjudged its distance and went several yards beyond its interval, throwing all the companies to its right out of their places. When these movements had been repeated several times a few marches in column of subdivision and reformation into column of fours closed the drill. It is a puzzle why the first sergeants report their companies to the Adjutant with fixed bayonets, in the face of the fact that formations for drill are prescribed by the Tactics with unfixed bayonets. It is a small affair, and the severe course of the uniform is not affected, no matter what the Seventh do in the matter, still, as the Tactics are positive, they should be followed here as well as elsewhere. The Seventh are apt to be arbitrary in certain trifling matters, and thereby give occasion for unfavorable remarks, which they could easily avoid. The appearance of certain captains at company drills without sword and improperly dressed is another instance of this kind.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Co. A, 14th Regiment, N. Y. (Wadsworth Guard), will hold an amateur athletic meeting, assisted by the Adelphi Athletic Club, on Saturday evening, March 22, 1884, at the armory, cor. of North Portland avenue and Auburn place, Brooklyn. Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; games commence at 8 o'clock, sharp; tickets, 50 cents. The events to be contested are: 50 yd. dash, 220 yd. run, 440 yd. run, 880 yd. run, 1 mile run, 3 mile walk, 2 mile bicycle race—all handicaps; a 250 yd. race for boys under 15 years of age, and a tug-of-war, teams of four, weight limited to 650 lbs. Handsome gold medal to first, and silver to second, in each event, except tug-of-war, in which member of the winning team will be given a gold medal. During the evening Mr. L. E. Myers, champion amateur short distance runner, will run three-quarters of a mile, while T. M. Buckley, champion amateur long distance walker, walks half a mile.

A number of National Guard colonels and generals were introduced to the public in a gallery of portraits published in the New York World of March 9. In view of the statement that the Sun's portraits killed Holman, should not these gentlemen consider the possible consequences to themselves of this place of attention on the part of the World?

The 12th Regiment elected a Lieutenant Colonel in the person of James A. Dennison, a graduate of West Point, who has seen service in the Regular Army in the cavalry and artillery, and has also held a commission as major in the army of the Khedive.

The 69th Regiment companies, which were inspected on Monday last by Col. Jewett, Inspector, wore the new helmets, which were generally pronounced a very becoming dress.

An election has been ordered in the 8th Regiment on March 25, when a captain and a lieutenant for Company E will be chosen. Lieut. Col. Palmer, of the 71st, has received a leave of absence for twelve days.

The 13th had drills this week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, under the command of Capt. Watson, Squire, and Fackner, in the order named. On Monday the battalion passed in review before Lieutenant Colonel Gates, the regimental commander.

Col. Trueman V. Tuttle's resignation has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged.

Company K, 13th Regiment, made their first appearance on the street in the new State service uniform and black helmets on Monday, March 10, on the occasion of a march to Fort Hamilton. The company had a front of 32½ files, left the armory at 4.30, and arrived at Fort Hamilton at about 4.45, having executed a series of skirmish exercises and fired about 300 rounds of blank cartridges. The company marched inside the fort, where arms were stacked. A lunch was partaken of at Church's Hotel previous to the return march.

Colonels Emmons Clark, Josiah Porter, Geo. D. Scott, James McLeer, and Rodney C. Ward, of the 7th, 22d, 8th, 14th, and 23d Regiments, respectively, were before the Joint Military Committee of the Senate and Assembly on Wednesday, March 12, with reference to the amendments to the Code.

The fourth athletic games of the 7th will take place at the armory on Saturday evening, March 15. An exhaustive and attractive programme has been prepared, and the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest.

The 37th Company of Schenectady has joined the State Rifle Association.

Capt. Wm. A. Brown and 1st Lieut. David M. Demarest, 13th; 1st Lieut. Edward Bennett, 14th; 2d Lieut. James J. Harris, 14th, and Capt. W. H. Eddy, 47th, have received their commissions. General Fitzgerald instructed the officers of the 71st Regiment on Friday evening, March 14.

General Alfred C. Barnes, the late General Inspector of Rifle Practice of New York, has accepted the tender of the colonelcy of the 13th Regiment, at a meeting of the Board of Officers on Monday evening, March 10. General Barnes is a man of high social and military standing, and the 13th are to be congratulated on their choice.

The 14th Regiment has been ordered out for battalion drill on March 13, 19, and 27.

The annual ball of the 69th Regiment will be held at the armory, cor. 7th street and 3d avenue, on Monday evening, March 17. The music will be furnished by Bayne's Regimental Band. The supper will be served in the Board of Officers' room. The following are the committee in charge: Chairman, Major Edward Duffy, Treasurer, Lieut. Alfred A. Mitchell; Secretary, Sergt. John B. Wood; Floor Manager, Lieut. Paul F. Leonard.

Quite a large number of National Guard officers, prominent among whom were General H. C. King, Col. J. H. Jones, Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand, Col. Geo. H. Story, Lieut. Col. Theodore Gates and others, listened to General Willcox's lecture at the Military Service Institute at Governor's Island, on Thursday, March 13th. Gen. King seconded the motion to extend a vote of thanks to Gen. Willcox.

The "Tug of War" in the 7th athletic games on Saturday, March 15, is open to teams of other regiments.

Company E, 23d Regiment, Captain Freeman, turned out with a strength of 90 out of 101, at a recent battalion drill of the right wing.

Companies A, E and G of the 23d have passed unanimous resolutions sustaining the officers in their stand taken against the veterans.

The bill making amendments to the Military Code passed the New York Assembly on Thursday. On motion of Mr. Gibbs, an amendment was adopted compelling the erection of an armory for the 23d Regiment forthwith, but this vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed without this rider.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

THE event of the week in military circles was the convention at Columbus of the Ohio National Guard officers. The convention was largely attended, and the delegates returned with the conviction that Governor Hoadley and Adjutant General Finley are true friends of the National Guard, and that the near future is full of promise.

The following were elected delegates to the National Convention of Militiamen, to be held in Cincinnati, March 26 and 27: Col. Williams, 1st Regiment; Col. Norton, 15th Regiment; Lieut. Col. Johnson, 1st Regiment; Captain Smith, 1st Battery; Col. Entekin, 6th Regiment. The report of the committee on revising the military code as adopted was in brief as follows: That each enlisted officer while doing duty shall receive pay and allowance as is given to officers of like grade in the United States Army; and to each enlisted man \$2 per day, necessary transportation, medical attendance, supplies, quarters and subsistence shall be provided for them, and a fair and reasonable allowance shall also be made for animals necessarily used. That for each twenty-four hours duty during encampment, each officer and enlisted man shall receive \$1; and for each day a battery of artillery is actually on parade or in camp, not exceeding in all

ten days in each year, there shall be allowed \$1 per day for each horse necessarily used, not exceeding 45 for a four-gun battery and 24 for a two-gun battery; and mounted officers of infantry shall be allowed \$1 per day for horse hire and same allowance for forage for officers of infantry and officers and enlisted men of batteries as is allowed the officers and men of like grade in the army of the United States.

The Stevens House bill, of which the following is a brief synopsis, was also endorsed: There shall be an encampment of each organization, to last not less than 6 nor more than 10 days, once year, between the 1st of May and the 1st of November; at such times and places as the commanding officers may direct, with the approval of the Governor; Governor may brigade the organizations into one or more encampments, direct the time and place for the encampment of each brigade, and such encampment shall be for a period of not less than five, nor more than eight days, and shall take the place of, and supersede the encampments otherwise prescribed in this section.

The National Guard Association, of Ohio, was organized as follows: President, Adjutant General Finley; First Vice-President, Col. C. B. Hunt, 1st Regiment; 2d Vice-President, George D. Freeman, 14th Regiment; Recording Secretary, Captain O. J. Hopkins, 4th Battalion; Corresponding Secretary, Captain J. C. Pugh, Company A, 14th Regiment; Treasurer, Col. J. C. Entekin, 6th Regiment; Chaplain, Col. Edward Anderson, 6th Regiment. The above officers, in connection with Captain A. L. Hamilton of the 6th and Major Thorpe, of the 8th, constitute the Executive committee. The association is to meet annually. Revenue is derived as follows: The Commander-in-Chief and staff, \$20; each regiment, field and staff, \$15; each troop of cavalry and company of infantry, \$1. Ex-commissioned officers having had two years' service may be elected honorary members; each member to have a certificate of membership.

VERMONT.

The annual assembly of militia officers took place at Burlington on February 28. Col. W. L. Greenleaf read a paper on "What Constitutes a Model Company?" Col. Estey drilled the officers assembled as a company. Lieutenant A. A. Hall read a paper on "Military Law, and Its Application to the National Guard;" and Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, of the Army, gave a lecture on guard duty, which he practically illustrated by diagrams.

HATS OFF!!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE sin of one should not be visited upon the many. I was present at the 7th Regiment review, and noted the Governor's staff, all well covered save one—an officer who has acquired a high reputation as a military lawyer, but who is somewhat noted for his forgetfulness in the matter of military dress. On the brigade staff, where he held the post of Judge Advocate, bets were freely offered every time that he would forget something on occasions of ceremony, and he usually did. It was generally supposed that this carelessness was the result of long service in the war, where officers were not over-particular in little matters of detail. On one occasion he appeared at a review without his shoulder knots, and borrowing a pair of red ones, looked as fierce as a chief of artillery. I noticed that this officer wore a fatigue cap, and in the march around carried his cap in his hand. The rest of the staff wore their chapeaux during the entire review. While witnessing the drill, as mere spectators, it was not a violation of military etiquette for the staff to remove their chapeaux, and especially when the Governor was uncovered while in conversation with ladies. SKEOTATOR.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER asks: When will the 3d U. S. Artillery be moved from its present station, and where will it go? Ans.—As it has been at its present station only a little over two years it is not likely to be moved for some time to come. As to where it will go when it does move it is impossible now to say.

B. F.—The treaties are published for the year when made in the U. S. Session Laws. If you came from Germany to the U. S. on a furlough and did not return you are a deserter from its army, and U. S. citizenship would not protect you should you return.

N. E. asks: Where can I obtain information as to my brother who served in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war and is supposed to have been killed in the Wilderness campaign? Ans.—Write to the Adjutant General, State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., and to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Give as full particulars in your letters as you can.

CONSTANT READER asks: When was Capt. George A. Stevens, U. S. N., retired? Ans.—Nov. 24, 1883.

H. asks: How many "marks" are necessary to pass examination for Hospital Steward? Ans.—There is no defined standard of merit except what may be fixed by the respective examiners. You seem to have passed a very fair examination.

GABRIELTOWN.—Under existing regulations the term "field music" includes the trumpeters of Cavalry and Artillery and the drummers and fifers of the Infantry—see pars. 161 and 814, Army Regulations, 1881. Why Upton refers on page 73 and other places (Infantry tactics) to "trumpeters or field music," is not very clear.

COLONEL asks: 1. Is the distance between ranks increased at reverse arms? 2. Marching at reverse arms, with fours broken to the rear to avoid obstacle, how do the rear fours regain their position in line? Ans.—1. Tactics do not provide for an increase of distance, but practice will show you that the rear rank must fall back sufficiently to keep clear of the muzzles of the pieces of the front rank, which they cannot be with the ordinary distance. 2. This is another case not provided for in Tactics, and common sense must therefore be your guide. In this case the company is marching in common time. The double time would not be suitable for the occasion (a funeral), and it is therefore our opinion that the fours in rear should take up the quick time in order to regain their proper position.

W. C. J. states: A badge was offered to be shot for under the following conditions: The person winning is the greater number of times during the year '83-'84 to be offered to the owner, but the winner must beat his previous winning score to retain it. A, B, C, D, and E each have won the badge at different times. On one evening they all shoot and do not beat their previous winning record, but C makes the highest score, and he was the winner on the previous evening, and also at another time they did not beat their record, and C also made the highest score. 1. Does either of these matches count in C's favor? 2. If at the end of the season A, B, and C each have won the badge three times, not counting the two times mentioned—at those times no one but winners shot—should those times count in his favor? Nothing mentioned regulating tie. Ans.—1. Neither match counts in C's favor. 2. A, B, and C having each won, three times tie, this not having been provided for, the badge is not won, and may be shot for again.

SERGEANT asks the correct way to execute the second motion of support from carry, some contending that the left hand is held at the lower band until the piece is placed against the left shoulder and then the left forearm placed under the hammer, others that the left arm is placed under the hammer while the piece is being turned barrel to the front. Ans.—The last named way is correct.

A SUBSCRIBER asks the names of the present commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 13th Regiment, Cadet Corps. Ans.—Capt. Geo. G. Cochran, 1st Lieut. Frank Wheeler, and 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Little. For the names of the non-com. officers you must ask the captain.

M. ASKS when there will be a vacancy in the Naval Academy for a candidate from the 3d Assembly, 6th Congressional District, Ans.—Vacant now.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, March 5, Captain Eliza Dyer, U. S. V.; Capt. I. P. Urag, U. S. V.; Mr. E. H. Keith, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and Captain O. B. Train, U. S. V., were elected members of the Order. Colonel John Mendeshall, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Warren, has been transferred to this Commandery from New York. Amongst recent contributors to its library are General R. C. Drum, Colonel Edmund Rice and J. G. C. Lee, U. S. Army.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held at Chicago March 6, Capt. O. H. Morgan, U. S. V., and General S. Fallows, U. S. V., were elected members.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Private Jones" devotes 140 pages of pamphlet to a very uninteresting and useless discussion of the question, "Has General Grant Genius," his work being published by J. Hagerty, of 68 Courtlandt Street. It is without value as a military study, and, as it is anonymous, it is equally useless as an expression of individual opinion. Cicero says: "Careful attention to one thing often proves superior to genius and art." Seneca declares "There has never been any great genius without a spice of madness," and Perseus that "The belly is the teacher of art and the bestower of genius," which being true, Falstaff may be considered the embodiment of military genius. General Grant has rendered solid, useful, and distinguished service to his country, and if no genius, has that superior quality, careful attention to the matter in hand, which Cicero commends.

Gen. Penneck Huey, formerly colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and brevet brigadier general of volunteers, who commanded the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Cavalry Corps, during the Gettysburg campaign, has written an interesting little book of seventy-six pages, entitled "A True History of the Charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Chancellorsville." Gen. Huey has evidently found his work a labor of love, and warmly upholds the honor of his old regiment. Porter and Coates, of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

Harper and Brothers are the publishers of a work by Mr. E. I. Lowell on "The Hessians in the Revolution." The author is of the opinion that these foreign auxiliaries of Great Britain have not in the past received sufficient attention from American writers. Bancroft, he thinks, is the only American historian who has made a thorough study of the subject. The book gives evidence of close study, and is well worth an attentive perusal.

Lieutenant Albert Todd, 1st U. S. Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State Agricultural College, Kansas, contributes to the literature of the war a well-written volume of 128 pages on "The Campaigns of the Rebellion." Lieutenant Todd does not profess to give a history of the Rebellion, nor of all the campaigns of that war, but he gives in brief form an account of the principal operations of the principal armies, commencing with the Peninsular campaign of the Army of the Potomac, then Bull Run No. 2, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Mine Run, Wilderness to Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the Valley campaign, Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Mill Springs to Murfreesboro', Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Atlanta, Thomas in Tennessee, and the March to the Sea. Numerous maps illustrative of the operations in the East and West are appended. Lieut. Todd's work is well worth perusal. The type is clear and good, and reflects credit on the press of the Kansas State Agricultural College, from whence it is issued.

Lieut. J. A. Swift, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has contributed a valuable aid to students of telegraphy in his recent work, "The Practical Telegrapher, a Manual of Practical Telegraphy and Telegraphic Construction." There are eleven chapters, devoted respectively to "Instructions in Telegraphy," "Batteries," "Construction and Equipment of Lines," "Office Connections, Instruments Employed," "Repeaters," "Submarine Cables," "Duplex Telegraphy," "Electrical Testing," "Mechanical Tests of Wire," "The Telephone," and "Commercial Telegraph Business." There is also an appendix containing, among other valuable matter, an account of the world's telegraph systems and a dictionary of technical terms, and 108 illustrations. Lieut. Swift's purpose is to present his subject in a clear, concise manner, devoid of all technicalities and unincumbered with intricate descriptions, giving everything that can be of value to the practical telegrapher and leaving out all that might in any manner confuse the student, so that less ground will have to be travelled over by those turning to its pages in search of information. It is an excellent text book for beginners.

The literature of the war has been increased by a "History of the 36th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, 1862-1865," prepared by a committee of the regiment and published by Rockwell and Churchill, of 39 Arch Street, Boston. The volume is dedicated "To our Comrades," and is interesting reading. It commences with the organization of the regiment; then follows its departure for the front, service in Virginia, the Kentucky campaign, in the rear of Vicksburg, in East Tennessee, the siege of Knoxville, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, on the North Anna and Pamunkey, at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and, finally, the closing scenes of its active military career, when, on June 19, 1865, it was assembled at Readville, paid in full, and discharged from the service of the United States; and its record in the suppression of the Great Rebellion passed into history.

We are in receipt of a copy of "Táctica de Infantería para una y para dos filas, adaptada a la topografía americana y a los ríes de última invención, por Emory Upton, Mayor General del ejército de los Estados Unidos de América. Traducción y arreglada a las necesidades del Ejército de Colombia por Henrique R. Lemly, oficial del ejército de los estados unidos de América, coronel del ejército y comandante de cadetes de la escuela militar de Colombia y Alejandro B. Ruiz, Coronel del ejército de Colombia y secretario de la escuela militar. Ilustrada con 128 grabados en madera por Jorge Crane. Bogotá, 1883. Imprenta de 'La Luz.'" This work is published under the following "patente de privilegio" granted in accordance with the recommendation of general officers appointed to examine this tactics: "Rafael Nunez, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Colombia, Hace Saber: Que los señores H. R. Lemly y Alejandro B. Ruiz ocurrieron al Poder Ejecutivo solicitando privilegio exclusivo para publicar y vender una obra de su propiedad, cuyo título, que han depositado en la Gobernación del Estado soberano de Cundinamarca, prestando el juramento requerido por la ley, es como sigue: 'Táctica de infantería para una y para dos filas, adaptada a la topografía americana y a los ríes de última invención.' Por lo tanto, en uso de la atribución que le confiere el artículo 66 de la Constitución, pone, mediante la presente, a los expresados señores H. R. Lemly y Alejandro B. Ruiz, en posesión del privilegio, por el término de quince años, de conformidad con la Ley 1.ª, Parte 1.ª Tratado 3.º de la Reorganización Granadina 'que asegura por cierto tiempo la propiedad de las producciones literarias y algunas otras.'"

"OUR LANGUAGE AFLOAT."

CAPTAIN P. H. Colomb, Superintendent of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, recently delivered a lecture at the Sailors' Home, Portsea, on "Our Language Afloat." When he joined the Navy they talked of trigger lines. Now they spoke of tube lanyards, but both of those phrases indicated, though perhaps unknown to them, that with which they fired their guns. Next he spoke of the word Admiral, which was made up of the words Ameer and Gibraltar, though in early days admirals were called constables, and sometimes justices, and therefore, the title admiral was somewhat modern. Then the word captain was not a naval but a military title, and in former times the real captain of the ship was called the master, and a military officer was placed on board, though he knew nothing of the ship. But as the captain became bigger and bigger so the master became smaller. The term lieutenant was a more modern phrase, and meant place-holder, from the French *lieutenant*, because he held the place of the captain. Sub-lieutenant was a very modern phrase; in fact he never was a sub-lieutenant, but was in his younger days a mate, which meant one who helped. In former days cadets were called volunteers, but as they became more polite they borrowed a word from the French and called them cadets. They used to have no paymasters, these officers being called pursers, the same word as was used in universities—bursars, who looked after the food, etc.

After going through the various mates of old and present days, Captain Colomb next spoke of the gunner, whose chief qualification used to be that he must be a good helmsman. This was because he had charge of the whole of the guns, and had to steer the ship as to fire a concentrated broadside into the enemy. Gun-room was a corruption of gunners' room. The derivation of the word boatswain was next given, showing that next to the master he was the biggest sailor on board. Quartermaster in a regiment meant the officer who looked after the quarters; but in the old ships and times he was the fourth part of the master, and in many respects he was so still. Coxswain came from the words cog and swain, cog being a boat, and swain a man, thus the man who had charge of the cog was the coxswain. Captain of the top, after-guard, and other phrases, showed that many terms were derived from the Army. In the old days of the Navy the cook was a great swell, and he had seen many letters signed by the hand of James II., speaking of the rooms and the number of servants a cook was to have. Probably King James knew what a valuable man a cook was, and he had read of one man who, for his bravery, was rated a midshipman, but that being scarcely good enough he was made a gunner; and, as that was not good enough, he was made a cook.

Down to the time of Charles II. there were two ratings that were considered the lowest of all; the one was the swabber, who swabbed the inside of the ship; but the "liar" was the lowest man of all, and was not allowed to meddle with the inside of the ship, but with the outside. They now were more particular as to the men they chose for their lying qualifications, and did not choose them for their lying qualifications. Next they came to the caterer, which came from the word "cates," and in Elizabeth's time, if a man asked for his "grub," he would exclaim, "Where the— are my cates?" Starboard and larboard came from the Italian *guasta borda* and *quella borda*, and if they pronounced those words quickly they would get starboard and larboard. The Latin word *port*, to carry, meant to bring the helm. Quarterdeck and forecater carried their own meanings, the former consisting of the quarter or fourth part of the deck, and the latter signifying the castle in the fore part of the ship where was the fighting castle of the ship. The word gangway he showed to have been derived from a gangway that used to exist, but though the real gangway had dropped out of use the name remained. The cockpit received its name in the old cock fighting days; but the term had gone out, and "the flats" had been substituted: he did not like it, and did not know the reason for its adoption. The Union Jack owed its origin to the amalgamation of the three flags of England, Ireland, and Scotland: those of England and Scotland were first joined, and at that time the term jack was adopted; James being Jacques in France, and it soon came to be called Jacques's flag, which developed into the Union Jack.

Discussing the reason why the jack was hoisted at the end of the bowsprit, he pointed out that before the beginning of the last century there was no such thing as a jibboom, but a little mast was run up from the end of the bowsprit, and as this by degrees became reduced the jackstaff was introduced and retained its position after the introduction of the jibboom. Boom and bowline were next explained, and the gallant officer then spoke of the term burboat, the origin of which he had never discovered, but he presumed the term came from boomboat, a boat sent out from the boom. He then spoke of trousers, which sailors taught landmen to wear, for up to 110 years ago everybody ashore wore knee breeches. The derivation of the word channels was chain wales; if they struck a man they raised wales, and then came the word chain wales, which protruded from the side of the ship. He never could understand the meaning of the combings of the hatchway; he supposed it came from the word "combe" or "cwm," which meant a valley surrounded by hills; and cutlass he believed came from kirtleaxe, for if they spoke these words quickly they would have cutlass; paiter was another word of which it was difficult to discover the derivation; but he supposed it must have been a corruption of bainter, a corruption of binder. In speaking of the poop at the after part of the ship, they were using a distinctly Latin word. Their old names came down from ancient times; but when they spoke of barrette they knew at once they had a new word. It was a peculiar thing that they borrowed the word porthole from the French, though the French did not use the word themselves. There was no part of

the harness of a horse that did not have its equivalent on board a ship; but that he supposed to be due to the time when soldier captains got off their horses and got on the quarter-deck. Then, again, sailors were always good men at making love, and thus, no doubt, was to be explained the origin of several terms that had their equivalent in ladies' dresses and ornaments. Banyan-days were so called by the men who had been in the East Indies, and, understanding Eastern customs, gave this name to those days when they were half-starved. Shevo he showed to come from the French *chez vous*, which originally meant "at home," and they now called a grand flare up by this term.

WOUNDS IN DIFFERENT PARTS.

A BERLIN paper publishes as follows the proportions of wounds received in different parts of the body by soldiers engaged in the latest great European war: Crimean war, 33,218 French wounded; in the head, 16.60 per cent.; in the trunk, 16.40; in the upper extremities, 31.50; in the lower extremities, 35.50. English wounded, 7,525, of whom there were wounded in the head, 21.50 per cent.; in the trunk, 15.30; the upper extremities, 29.70; lower extremities, 33.50. Prussian-Danish war, Prussians wounded, 1,963; in the head, 15.80; the trunk, 18.80; the upper extremities, 30.80; lower extremities, 36.60. Danes wounded, 2,463; in the head, 14.69; trunk, 16.30; upper extremities, 33.48; lower extremities, 35.70. Austro-Prussian war, Prussians wounded, 5,744; in the head, 8.80; trunk, 16.90; upper extremities, 25; lower extremities, 49.30. Franco-German war: French wounded, 71,443; in the head, 12.70; trunk, 29.40; upper extremities, 30.20; lower extremities, 27.40. Germans wounded, 21,079; in the head, 12.50; trunk, 16.10; upper extremities, 30.70; lower extremities, 40.70. The comparatively small number of wounds upon the head is possibly in some measure accounted for by the fact that few so injured live long enough to receive medical care. The grand average from these statistics shows of wounds in the head, 14.65 per cent.; in the trunk, 18.17; in the upper extremities, 30.19; in the lower extremities, 36.91.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At a meeting of the Woolwich Medical Society Sir Joseph Lister, who was enthusiastically received, said that he was convinced that the antiseptic method could be made readily applicable to military surgery, and gave in detail the appliances that were best calculated to prevent defilement of the wound, insisting on the necessity of abstaining from handling wounds with fingers or instruments not rendered clean by antiseptics, and of confining attention merely to the occlusion of the wounds by antiseptic dressings.

The old regimental hospital system in the British army is abolished, and the new system which was worked at Tel-kebir by Lord Wolseley established in its stead. A new divisional organization, called the bearer company, of eight doctors, some two hundred trained bearers and drivers, with ambulance wagons, operating tables, soups, wines, chloroform, and all the means of performing operations and giving temporary support, is formed for the division as a whole, and to it all the regimental wounded are taken by the regimental and its own bearers. Here they are examined, operated on, and fed. When this is over they are carried by ambulance to the field hospital, generally some farther distance from the field, and there deposited.

THE Victorian gunboats, *Victoria* and *Albion*, which left England for Australia, recently, are expected to reach Melbourne, May 20. The Agent-General for Victoria having observed that orders had been issued to British ships going up and down the Red Sea, or that could be put in motion, to be ready for any action that might be found advisable, placed the *Victoria* and *Albion*, and the torpedo boat *Chilfers*, of the Colonial Navy, at the disposal of the British Government for service under the admiral commanding in the Red Sea, should there be occasion for their services while going through it.

BERLIN, the capital of Germany, seems to be an overcrowded city. There are, aside from 32 military barracks, prisons, and hospitals, 14 houses inhabited each by more than 300 persons; 162 houses by between 200 and 300; 2,588 houses by between 100 and 200; 6,558 houses by between 50 and 100; and 9,119 houses inhabited by from 2 to 50 persons each. Of houses inhabited by a single person there are only 31. The superficial area of Berlin is 6,200 hectares, or a little over a German square mile. The average space to every inhabitant is 53.66 square metres, but, deducting the vast territory in the north and east, still used as field land, it is only 35 square metres. In some districts it divides down to eight square metres, or barely thrice as much as is absolutely needed for a resting place.

THE Russian army now consists of 864,219 men, 28,070 of whom are officers. They are distributed as follows among the great military districts: St. Petersburg, 82,479 men; Finland, 13,445; Wilna, 104,366; Warsaw, 110,287; Kiev, 56,684; Odessa, 63,493; Kharkoff, 63,146; Moscow, 84,535; Kazan, 39,826; Caucasus, 39,854; Eastern Siberia, 17,058; and Turkestan, 26,679.

THE affairs in Egypt have of late somewhat overshadowed those of China. From the latter country we, this week, learn that the Chinese preparations for war are increasing. The movement of troops through Canton is incessant. Vast stores of arms and munitions are accumulating, and all signs indicate a prolonged war. The population shows no hostility to foreigners, Europeans move freely through the public streets and are treated with perfect courtesy. Advice from Tonquin report that the French column advancing upon Bac-Ninh from Haidong has had a successful engagement with the enemy, and that Bac-Ninh was taken March 12 by a turning movement, the Chinese fleeing, after heavy loss, by the Thainghien road. Admiral Courbet has taken an ironclad to Quinhon and declared that part of the coast blockaded.

THE new torpedo ship which the British admiralty are about to build by contract is intended for the conveyance of four large seagoing torpedo boats, and will be provided with the necessary gear for hoisting them off and on to the deck. Each will weigh from fifty to sixty tons. The torpedo boats will be ever one hundred feet in length, and will be of a thoroughly sea-going class, and adapted to cruise about unattended by larger vessels. They will also be capable of maintaining at sea a minimum speed of eighteen knots an hour.

GEN. LORINO'S book on Egypt is now in the printer's hands, and Dodd, Mead and Co. will publish it as soon as possible.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the

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BIRTHS.

CATLIN.—January 25, 1884, to the wife of Lieutenant E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—February 11, to the wife of Lieutenant Charles F. Phillips, 4th Artillery, a daughter.

MARRIED.

DAKENBOWER.—At Oswego, N. Y., March 12, Lieutenant JOHN W. DAKENBOWER, U. S. Navy, to Miss HELEN LAYLEN SLOAN, daughter of the Hon. George B. Sloan.

DIED.

BACHE.—At Washington, D. C., March 5, ELIZA C. BACHE, widow of the late Lieutenant G. M. Bache, U. S. N., daughter of the late Commodore D. S. Patterson, U. S. N., and mother of Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. Army.

HOUSTON.—At the Naval Academy, Tuesday, March 4, 1884, at 2 P. M., KATE H., wife of Lieut. M. T. Houston, U. S. N.

LYLE.—At the Norfolk House, Boston, Mass., March 1, Mrs. LYLE, wife of Captain D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

PERRY.—At Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 8, in the 56th year of his age, WILLIAM FREDERICK, son of the late Commodore Matthew G. Perry, U. S. N. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Wednesday morning, March 13, at ten o'clock.



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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1884.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 5th
section of the act of Congress making appro-
priations to supply deficiencies approved March
3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the
Navy Department until noon on Saturday, May 3,
1884, at which time and place they will be opened,
for the purchase of certain vessels which have
been stricken from the Navy Register, under
authority of an act of Congress approved August
5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best in-
terests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value and
their locality, are the Niagara, at Boston, Mass.,
\$14,200; Florida, at New London, Conn., \$52,700;
Colorado, \$34,700, and Ticonderoga, \$24,900, at
New York; Supply \$800, at League Island, Penn.;
Pawnee \$5,200, at Port Royal, S. C.; Benicia, \$14,-
000, and Cyane \$12,000, at Mare Island, Cal.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envel-
ope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for
the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish
them from other communications. No offer for
more than one vessel should be included within
one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person
or persons, or corporation or corporations offering
the highest price therefor above the ap-
praised value thereof. Each bid or proposal
must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or
satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten
per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal,
and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the
whole amount of the offer, with two or more
sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the
Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remain-
ing ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer
or proposal within thirty days from the date of
its acceptance. In case default is made in the
payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or
any part thereof, within that time, said cash de-
posit of ten per cent. shall be considered as for-
feited to the Government, and shall be applied as
directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All de-
posits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals
shall not be accepted, will be returned to them
within seven days after the opening of the pro-
posals.

On application to the Department, a printed
list will be furnished, giving general information
concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and
bonds which must be used by bidders. The
vessels can be examined at any time by applying
to the Commandant of the Navy Yard.

The purchasers must remove the vessels pur-
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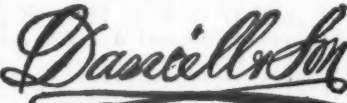
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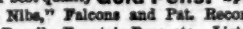
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